Bombay Gazette.

Published Twice a Week ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING.—*Price Rupees* 13 *per Quarter.*

VOLUME XLVI.] SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1835. [No. 2,503.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE.

A Large commodious and substantially built Dwelling House, with two Wells, Ground stabling, and appurtenances, situated, near the verge of the Esplanade, in [illegible] wady, commonly called "[illegible] Castle," belonging to the Late Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible] LLEWELLIN, and at present in the occupancy of Mr. FERRAR, at a monthly rent of 100 Rs. Any person or persons wishing to purchase the same, are requested to apply to Mr. GILDER, at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM EAST and Co. Medow Street, within the Fort, where a plan of the premises may be seen and every information obtained.

Bombay, 18th July, 1835.

જાહેર ખબર *

ધેય વાનું છે *

કિ. બોરોલી. જગોનું. મને. પક્ષી. બાંધણીનું. રેહવાનુ. ઘર. તેહમોનાં. બંધુમા. તથા. ભાઈ. બહેનો. તમા. તેહને. લગતો. તબેલો. તથા. બીજું. જોઇઈ. હોઈ. તે. શાહે વેચવા નુછે * કિ. મીલકત. જંબુક. વાડીઓ. કાંપનાં ગેહાનાં. નાકાપર. જેહને. મારડીપ્. કેસારા ટલ. ફરીને. કેહછે. તે મરનાર. લપ્ટનેનટ. કાલેનલ. બરજ. લુવેલીન. વાલીછ * ગિમે. લામનો. મીશનર. ૪૨૨. રેહેછે. મને. બારા [illegible] ના. રૂ૧૦૦) માહે. આપેછે * ૨૨૫. ધ [illegible] ગી. અથવા. માણીમા. જે. કિ. મીલકત. ખરી ઈ. કરવા. ચાહતા. હોઈ. તોળા બોઈ. કુરપા. ક રીને. કોટમો. બોડો. ઇરાનરોટમો. બોમ્બીમર શ. ઉલીઅમ. ઇસટની. કંપાનીનો. આપીશ મો. મીશનર. ઓલિવરને. પુછવું નાહાં. કિ. મી લકતનો. નમુનો. જોવામો. આવસે. મને. જે કાંઇ. પુછશે. તેહની. શંભજંન. પાડેય *

શ્રી. મુબઇ. ઇ. ની. તા ૧૭ મી. જુલાઈ. ૧૨૩૫

THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

THE District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, beg to give notice that they have received their Annual supply of Bibles, Common Prayer Books, and the Books and Tracts on the Society's Ordinary and Supplemental Catalogues.

The District Committee have to announce that they have reduced the price of the Society's Family Bible, in the following manner, viz. The Family Bible, 2 vols.

Russia	
Gilt, large paper; from Rs.	120 to 100
Ditto ditto, Medium....	80 to 60
Bp. Mant's Prayer Book, bound in Russia and Gilt, 2 vols. Octavo, is sold for.....	24
Ditto, ditto, bound in Calf and Gilt.....	18

TERMS—CASH.

Applications may be made to Mr. T. BLACKWELL, the Committee's Clerk, at St. Thomas's Church.

D. YOUNG,
Secretary.

[illegible] Marryat's Sig- [illegible] .....Rs. 2
[illegible] nds, each . . „ 1
[illegible] ..... „ 1
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[illegible] ttorney, each ... „ 2
[illegible] Letter Press, and [illegible] Printing, punctually

TO BE LET.

A well known airy residence called Fox Hall, now in the occupation of G. L. Elliott, Esq.

Do. Do. Lately in the occupation of Wm. Fenwick, Esq.

Apply to JUGONNATHJEE SUNKERJEE, Esq

Bombay, 18th July, 1835.

For Freight or Passage.

THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, CAPTAIN THOMAS WILLS.—Will be dispatched for Madras on the 25th proximo—early application is necessary.—Apply to Messrs. HORMASJEE BHICAJEE and Co.

Bombay, 18th July, 1835.

FORT WILLIAM.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The 1st June 1835.

The following draft of a proposed act, was read in Council for the first time on the 1st June 1835.

Act No. ——— of 1835.

Be it enacted, that the production of a Government Gazette of any presidency, containing an act purporting to have been passed by the Governor General in Council, shall be held in all courts sufficient proof that such act has been so passed.

Ordered, that the draft now read, be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said draft be reconsidered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India, after the 1st day of July next.

(Signed) J. P. GRANT,
Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Ordered, that the above act be published in the Government Gazette, three successive times.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 3rd July, 1835.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th July, 1835.

No. 337 of 1835.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

Lieutenant H. W. Preedy, of the 25th regiment native infantry, to act as adjutant to the native veteran battalion, from the 18th May, until the arrival of ensign Hogg.

Ensign J. Anderson, of the 17th regiment native infantry, to act as interpreter in the Hindoostanee language to the left wing 1st regiment light cavalry, from the 9th ultimo.

No. 338 of 1835.—Lieutenant E. M. Cartwright, having tendered his resignation of the adjutancy of the 23rd regiment native infantry, the same is accepted, and the following appointment is made:—

23rd regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant T. Stock to be adjutant, *vice* Cartwright resigned the situation.—*Date of appointment.* 3rd July 1835.

Bombay Castle, 8th July, 1835.

No. 339 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs, that in accordance with the instructions upon the subject of military correspondence in India, received from time to time from the Court of Directors, all ordinary correspondence between the government and the commander in chief, whether relating to King's or Company's troops, which may belong to the military department, shall be conducted through the offices of the military secretary to government, and of the adjutant general, or quarter master general of the army, as the case may be, with the exception of references relating to the pecuniary or other claims of individuals of His Majesty's service, which the commander in chief may deem it necessary to recommend to the consideration of government, and which shall be submitted through the brigade major of the King's troops, if not through the adjutant general of the army.

The office of military secretary to the commander in chief, will accordingly forthwith cease as an office of record.

Bombay Castle, 13th July, 1835.

No. 340 of 1835.—The following native promotion is made:—

1st grenadier regiment N. I.

Havildar Bhickuack Dadnack to be Jemedar, in succession to Sew Sing deceased.—*Date of rank.* 18th June 1835.

No. 341 of 1835.—The following appointments are made:—

Lieutenant T. Edmunds, of the 3rd regiment native infantry, to be adjutant to that regiment, in succession to lieutenant D. A. Malcolm, placed at the disposal of the government of India.

No. 342 of 1835.—The following copy of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the address of the Governor General of India in Council, dated the 28th of January 1835, is published for general information.

"We have to inform you that, the rate of exchange for bills to be drawn in the official year 1835 | 36 in repayment of advances to his Majesty's service in the East Indies, has been fixed, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, at two shillings and one penny (2*s.* | 1*d*) the sicca rupee.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th July 1835.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that on the 6th instant the sudder dewanee adawlut issued a commission appointing Azzum Dajeeba Rajaram, junior native commissioner at Broodole, in the zillah of Ahmednuggur.

Bombay Castle, 11th July, 1835.

Mr. G. L. Elliot, judge of Ahmednugger, has been granted an extension of (14) fourteen days leave of absence under the provisions of section XVI of the absentee regulation, to the time allowed for joining his station.

Bombay Castle, 13th July, 1835.

To avoid inconvenience attending the change of appointments during the monsoon, the Right Honorable the Governor in council is pleased to order that,

Mr. J. A. Shaw remain in charge of the Ahmedabad adawlut, until the end of the rains.

Mr. H. H. Glass to act as judge and session judge at Tannah, until relieved by Mr. Shaw.

Bombay Castle, 15th July, 1835.

Mr. Woodcock, assistant register to the court of suddur adawlut, has been granted leave to visit the Deckan and to be absent from the court for the space of one month, under section XIV of the absentee regulation.

A. Bell esquire received charge of the adawlut and of the office of agent as judge and session judge and agent for sirdars in the Deckan from S. Marriott esq. on the 10th instant.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th July, 1835.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit lieutenant Turner, superintendent of roads in the Conkan, to proceed to Poona, on private affairs, from the 9th to the 31st instant.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th July 1835.

Mr. John Buchanan is permitted to remain at the presidency, until October next.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 11th July, 1835.

Mr. J. M. Davies, third assistant to the collector of Ahmedabad, is allowed a further extension, till the 31st instant, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 9th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 13th July, 1835.

Mr. R. Spooner, to act as second assistant to the collector of Rutnageeree.

Mr. J. M. Davies, to act as second assistant to the collector of Tannah.

Mr. A. Elphinstone, to act as collector of Rutnageeree, until relieved by Mr. Glass.

Bombay Castle, 14th July, 1835.

Mr. C. A. Stuart, assistant to the collector of Kaira, is allowed leave of absence for one month, on sick certificate, with permission to remain at Surat.

Bombay Castle, 15th July, 1835.

The leave of absence allowed to Mr. E. Dallas, assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur on the 22nd April (in extension of that granted on the 25th February, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation,) and prolonged on the 15th May last, is to be considered as having been granted under sick certificate,

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID,
Secy. to Govt.

The Durpun.

We learn that Gujendraged, which had been in the possession of Appa Saheb Ghorepuday, was taken by the British force on the 6th of this month, when the British flag was hoisted over the Castle, and 21 guns were fired on the occasion. A letter from a Native Correspondent on the subject will be found under the head of correspondence.

Accounts from all parts represent the weather to be favourable, though in Poona and its neighbourhood, the quantity of the rain has not been sufficient for the growth of the crop.

We understand it is the intention of the inhabitants and Sirdars of Poona to present an address to Mr. Marriott on his appointment to the situation of a Senior Judge of the Suddur Adawlut,—*July* 17.

THE CAMPAIGN OF WATERLOO.

(*Continued from last Saturday's Gazette.*)

In this manner was Ligny taken and retaken four times during the action, of which we are speaking. St. Amand was carried by the French at the first onset, but immediately retaken, and maintained by the Prussians, till towards the end of the battle, when one-half was again occupied by the French. It was seven o'clock; five hundred pieces of artillery had, for four hours, been carrying death from army to army,—a fierce fire of tirailleurs had been engaged from the first, along the whole course of the ravine,—the villages were almost choked with the slain,—but no impression had been made on either side, nor had any general onset been attempted by either party. Blücher waited for the arrival of Bülow's corps, and for the Duke of Wellington's co-operation. It is difficult to say, for what Napoleon tarried. At the last moment, however necessity compelled him forward, day was closing fast; and, as if eager to withdraw from sights of human suffering, was already veiled in grey and misty clouds. Bülow's approach was known; the British were still at Quatre—Bras, and their army could not fail of being assembled during the night; so that his doom was sealed, if the morning sun still found him occupied with the Prussians in front of Ligny. A part of the British infantry, fighting to the most dreadful disadvantage, owing to the total want of cavalry and artillery in which arms the French were particularly strong had alone foiled all the efforts of Marshal Ney. For him to have awaited the onset of their whole army in the morning would therefore have been certain destruction, and their advance, which was intended, must have taken Napoleon in reverse, and would already have exhibited on the plains of Fleurus the closing catastrophe reserved for the field of Waterloo.

A fate so near and certain could hardly escape the observation even of a Napoleon, who ill as the previous battle had been fought, determined to make at least one effort for safety and for victory. The greater part of the village of Ligny happening, about seven o'clock, to be in possession of the French, he brought up the entire of his guard, which had, till then, been in reserve, and supporting them with a strong force of cuirassiers, ordered the whole to push through and round the village, and to advance directly upon the heights of Bry. The order was boldly executed, some of the troops rushed through the village, others passed to the right and left, and although sharply met, ascended the heights in gallant style. The day was now evidently lost to the Prussians, as their reserves were exhausted. With Blücher, however, nothing was lost, as long as a manly blow could be struck. Three regiments of cavalry alone remained disposable at the moment; these the brave old man instantly formed, and placing himself at the head of the 16th lancers, charged right down upon the whole mass of the enemy's cuirassiers. But here the troops were wanting to their heroic leader. The steel-clad men awaited the onset, de pied ferme, with levelled carbines,—and shame to tell, the Prussian lancers were actually broken and turned to flight by a miserable volley fired from such despicable arms. The French cavalry followed up their success; and then it was that Blücher so narrowly escaped captivity; a fate that, to him, would have been worse than death itself. His horse, a beautiful grey charger, the gift of the Prince Regent of England, had been wounded; it broke down, and fell just as the lancers turned to fly from the pursuing enemy. "Now, Nostitz, I am lost," said the gallant rider to his aid-de-camp, at the moment, that he sunk beneath the dying steed. Count Nostitz, who in the confusion, had alone remained by his side, instantly leaped to the ground, and sword in hand, stood over his fallen chief, while the whole body of French cavalry passed on totally unmindful of the groupe. Before, however, the Count could take advantage of the calm, and extricate the General from beneath the dead charger, the Prussians had turned upon their pursuers, and forced the cuirassiers to retrograde, as fast as they had come, so that the whole of the broken rout again rushed by the fallen marshal. As soon as the Prussians (who knew nothing of what had happened to their leader,) arrived, Nostitz seized the bridle of a non-commissioned officer's horse, and, with the aid of the soldier, placed the bruised and almost insensible commander in the saddle, and hurried him from the field. And time indeed it was, for the French were again advancing in full force; and carrying [illegible] them, they soon crowned the central point [illegible] All hopes of retrieving the [illegible] when Blücher left the field. [illegible] tely commenced; and as the [illegible] to pursue, it was conducted with [illegible] and without any loss in prisoners [illegible] left wing of the Prussians [illegible] midnight, part already halted [illegible] three miles from the battle-ground [illegible] Gembloux, distant six miles from [illegible] army had lost about 12,000 men [illegible] few or no prisoners were taken [illegible] field of battle, with about thirty [illegible] the only trophies, that remained [illegible] French.

The British victorious at Quatre [illegible] army in that position during the night, [illegible] in the morning to overwhelm Marshal Ney's force, and to advance to the aid of the Prussians.

General Berton, in what he calls his "Precis Historique militaire et critique des Batailles de Fleurus et de Waterloo," says that the French dispositions for the battle of Ligny evinced "le chief d' oeuvre du coup-d' il militaire," which he afterwards calls "le genie de la guerre." We quote the passage only to show the style of Napoleon's historians. It will be for the reader to discover, if he can, in the brief outline here given of the action in question, any proofs of that great military genius, of which we constantly hear so much, and discover so little on close examination. The profound in the science naturally disdain to be logical; they scorn our doubts and inquiries, and triumphantly refer us to results, which unfortunately tell both ways. We have the result of Moscow, as well as of Wagram,—the result of Leipzig as well as of Marengo; above all, we have the

"Grand result in you lone isle."

against which there is no set off whatever. In these difficulties we are completely thrown upon our own resources, and are bound closely to scrutinize all these vaunted achievements, before we receive them as proofs of great military genius, well knowing how much can be easily effected by a boundless command of warlike material. Let us now examine this battle of Ligny.

Napoleon tells us himself, that the right of the Prussian army was completely exposed, and that their front was strong. Yet do we find him? with singular inconsistency, attacking the strong front, and leaving the weak right, which was nearer his line of march totally unassailed. We also find him sending the greater part of his cavalry to confront the Prussian left, where the large village of Sombreff, the hamlets of Saugrin and Tongranelle, and the intersected nature of the ground, rendered it impossible for them to make any impression, or to follow up any advantage they might have gained. And all this when the ground on the Prussian right was perfectly open and well-suited for cavalry, in which Napoleon's superiority principally consisted, as he had, by his own showing, at least 15,000 men of that arm present in the field.

The French, as before stated, had, gained great advantages over the allies, by having a few hours start of them on the previous day. But time was still precious, and this time Napoleon completely threw away by attacking the villages in front of the Prussian army, instead of attacking the army itself. During upwards of four hours, the battle was nothing more than a cannonade from position to position, and a wild tirailleur fight in the villages and along the ravine, that separated the two armies. When, after this useless waste of men and time, the Guard at last carried the heights of Bry, it was nearly dark; the strength of the army was exhausted, and victory could no longer be followed up.

Unless where it is absolutely indispensable there is no folly equal to that of attacking villages or buildings with modern infantry, who are totally unsuited to such a mode of fighting. It gives the assailed all the advantages of stone walls and strong positions; and each house is, when properly defended, a strong position against infantry. Yet was the system of attacking posts and villages, instead of armies, constantly resorted to by Napoleon and the French marshals, though in nine-tenths cases out of a hundred the villages, that seem to form the sole object of contest, might, as at Ligny, have been

passed or turned without danger or difficulty. The weaker party, and those who act on the defensive, will naturally seek to make the most of whatever can, by any possibility, impede the enemy, nor dare they permit an attacking foe to establish himself near their flank or front, but this is no reason why the assailants should waste, against stone walls, the strength that can be decisively employed only against men. At Fuento d' Onor, the British army stood, after the right wing was thrown back, on perfectly open and level ground, one point only resting on the strong village in question; yet was that strong point constantly attacked, while the army was left totally unassailed. At Albuera, the French employed the whole of Godinot's division of infantry in the attack of the village, that gives its name to the battle; yet, when evacuated by Ailten's brigade, it proved of no use whatever, for the battle was fought and decided on open ground, at the other extremity, of the field, where an entire division of infantry would probably have turned the fate of the day. Marlborough did not, at the celebrated battle of Blenheim, wait to take the village of that name, situated in the very centre of the French position. He attacked the army itself and when it was routed, the troops in Blenheim surrendered as a matter of course. This was the proceeding of a man of great military genius, possessing also the mental courage necessary for acting up to his high conceptions. But little-minded men, when commanding brave and numerous armies, think only of their baggage and imaginary fame. They try to steal victory or to impose upon a timid adversary by partial actions, by the capture of particular points, to which some fancied importance is attached. There is neither the genius to conceive, nor the courage to execute great plans, that in their very development carry victory along with them. A simultaneous onset is never thought of, its dangers alone float before the imagination of the feeble, entire armies are thus kept in reserve, while successive thousands are hurried forward to replace the thousands that fall, and victory is at last, purchased only by a boundless sacrifice of human victims, ruthlessly immolated, in whole hecatombs, by cowardice and imbecility, at the bloodstained shrine of the remorseless god of war.

(To be Continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

"A CHURCH WITHOUT A PARSON."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—With all due deference to that most respectable community above alluded to, I beg to bring to the notice of the proper authorities and the public at large, the very great inconvenience sustained at the station of ——— in Guzerat, It contains three Regiments of the line with the usual proportion of officers, together with the European Staff of Departments, leaving you to estimate—as to the number of married gents, with their families—surely this must be an oversight, there being no clergyman of the established Church stationed here—nor appointed to visit the station—this indulgence I am well aware is not withheld from the most insignificant Cantonment on the Establishment; it appears there exists a great scarcity of them—or the Divine appointed to visit this station is certainly rather remiss in his clerical duties. You must know Mr. Editor, that many of us have children who are growing up to maturity without a school—and without a spiritual instructor to guide them in the path of virtue. I am not in circumstances to enable me to have my children educated at the presidency, and a little religious instruction would tend in a great degree, to instil in their young minds those morals suited to the church; on the other hand we have no person to administer the sacred rites of Baptism to our infant children, nor the rites of burial to our dead. I was waiting a considerable time trusting this subject would be brought to public notice thro some other channel; but h[illegible]mple my poor logic may be [illegible]rom a sincere wish how [illegible]tified, otherwise a gene[illegible]l spring up among us if not [illegible]. Editor we have a very pretty [illegible]ated in the midst of our camp [illegible]erable Pile now and then re[illegible] the saying goes, if we have [illegible]omething to look at, but we are [illegible] to die in this destructive clime [illegible]gy. A word Mr. Editor on this [illegible]torial pen would tend in a great [illegible]se who sleepeth to a sense of [illegible] so doing, you will confer an obli[illegible]

[illegible] most obedient servant,
P. C.

10th July, 1835.

BAD EFFECTS OF ARBITRARY CONDUCT WITHIN THE NEW JERUSALEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—Those arbitary selections of men for office and situation, which is termed "patronage," is a remnant of that former state of barbarism under which our forefathers lived, and to which I am sorry to say we are still subject.

Such a practice implies either the want of a law, of rules, or of regulation, or marks the infringement of them where they exist—a condition which in either case requires a remedy; for if an authority (it matters not who he be—indeed the higher, the more culpable,) is found, for his own purposes, or those of his friends, to supplant any one filling an office, or set aside length of service, qualification, and experience, he not only excites disaffection, and injures and depresses meritorious men, but such an act produces a general want of public confidence, hostile, not merely to the individual, but affecting the general zeal, the general energy, and the general improvement; because all see that, let their merits and efforts be what they may, these are sacrified to some unworthy selection or favorite dependant or connection.

But how much more odious is it when the evil passions are permitted to influence public measures, and the man of acknowledged talent, of high, honourable and disinterested mind, of discernment and penetration, and of conduct and ability, is hurled from his post, at the will or discretion of any individual be he even the sovereign on the throne; but he is wisely so limited in the power of doing even an ungracious act—much less occassioning individual injury or ruin, that shows how necessary it is that his representatives and dependents should also be as strictly brought under rule and regulation as he himself, that the public credit may not suffer, that the individual may be protected, and that the general welfare may be secured of all within the limits of

THE NEW JERUSALEM.

BOMBAY, 16*th July*, 1835.

THE MODERN SAMPSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—One circumstance or case is often enough to enable us to form an opinion of the extent of a man's genius, of his character, or of his intellectual endowments.

The famous Abyssinian Traveller, Bruce, was assailed by the ignorant and superstitious band of his day. The high enthusiasm, heroic bearing, and intrepid spirit of the descendant of a magnanimous King, who, with consummate ability and bravery, broke the chains imposed on his country by a tyrant, ought to have satisfied every reasonable man, and even the multitude, that greatness of purpose, truth, and sincerity alone could find a place in such mind; and it is most satisfactory, that the recent minute surveys made of the Red sea, shew the accuracy of the observations, so fully given by the discoverer of the sources of the Nile.

The puny attempt made by the late Mr. Salt to cast a degree of obloquy on a man of first rate scientific acquirements, has been pretty fully exposed by Major Head. A wight, who could calmly entertain, and even subscribe to, the fantastic notion, that the spirits of the dead, revisited the *glimpses of the moon*, evidently had not the mind and clear perception of his great predecessor in Abyssinian discovery—the clear-sighted Bruce. In fact, Mr. Salt seems to have been a silly, weak, vain, and ignorant fool, incompetent to form a judgement of the brilliant scientific attainments of the famed colossus Whose veracity he had dared to question.

A friend of mine, in his early travels, met with an old Frenchman, who had been in Bruce's service. This man fell sick in Palestine, and was unable to proceed with his Master into Abyssinia. It was delightful to see the animated expression of his countenance, when you put a question to old Alexy, regarding his former master's qualities. 'Ah! Sir, he was a giant in strength and 'courage, whose like, I never before or since have met 'When he stept forth, the earth seemed to tremble under him. No mortal dared to frown on him who carried death in his arm, and a blaze of fire in his eye' and who might truly be called

THE MODERN SAMPSON.

BOMBAY, 16*th July*, 1835.

MR. ELPHINSTONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—"The New Jerusalem" will rejoice in the fame of it's Founder, whose merits seem to have been equally appreciated both by Whigs and Tories, who had better take a leaf out of his book, if they mean to conform to the wants and wishes of a people, who are resolved no longer to submit to the absurd and vicious practices of a barbarous age.

One of Elphinstone's rules was to advance, with, and to give effect to the intelligence around him, never to attempt to oppose it, but to render it practically useful. It would be well if the Legislature of England followed this rule. But, what do you find? The absurd notions of two centuries bygone, forming a bone of contention! I shall, however, forget, that I have two extracts of letters to send you, referring to the honoured subject of this communication, sent you by.

A CITIZEN.

BOMBAY, 14*th July*, 1835.

Extract of a Letter from Tunbridge Wells, dated the 15th January, 1835.

"Our greatest inducement after all was, that Mr. Elphinstone made Tunbridge Wells his winter residence; and we were fortunate; for he came here shortly after our arrival, looking in better health, and in higher spirits, than I ever recollect to have seen him. He is just now gone to Scotland to vote for his brother, Admiral Fleming, but returns immediately after the election has taken place.

He has given up all idea of public life, I understand, (for I did not like to put the question to him from motives of delicacy,) having refused to accept the Embassy to Persia, to be made a G. C. B. as well as the appointment of Governor General. His enjoyment of such good health, after having suffered so much and for so long a period, after his return from India, has no doubt led to this determination. The public service will have a severe loss by this resolution."

Extract of a Letter from London, dated the 9th February, 1835.

"I took your letter, after perusing and sealing, to the Albany. Mr. Elphinstone not being there, I left it at his rooms for him. When I see him, I shall enter on the subject. He travels from place to place. I understand the high office of Governor General was offered to him by the former, as well as the present Ministry, but he declined it. His health is, I believe, very much impaired, and he finds himself, I suppose, not the active man he was, when Governor of Bombay. Lord Heytesbury is highly spoken of, as a man fully competent to the important charge."

LETTER XIII.

ON CAPITAL AND ITS DIFFUSION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

"The greatest misfortune of a country, is an indigent tenantry. Whatever be the native advantages of the soil, or even the skill and industry of the occupier, the want of a sufficient capital confines every plan, as well as cripples and weakens every operation of husbandry." HUME'S ESSAY'S.

SIR,—The first legitimate reason for raising money on mortgage of private estates is to make such buildings and improvements, as may be so profitable as to repay, within a moderate time, the capital laid out on them; but, the desire of effecting improvements barely ornamental, can never justify a man's encumbering his grounds. Nothing can be more just than the application of this first rule, to the public revenues.

I think it may confidently be asserted, that, until within these few years, this method of applying the treasure of the state has been wholly neglected in India; and even now, the roads and bridges which have been made, are mostly in such positions, as to prove that the convenience of Governors has been consulted more than the welfare of the people in their construction. But, if such mode of expenditure has not hitherto been adopted, there is reason to hope that a more enlightened policy will in future be pursued, a policy, which, if it cause a trifling increase in the demands on the state in the first instance, will eventually place ample means at its disposal for the repayment of them.

To any person who reflects upon the subject it must appear most astonishing, that while the rulers of this country have tenaciously clung to their rights as landed proprietors, and have ever held the increase of the land-tax to be of the first importance, and its occasional decrease to be sufficient to call forth their most anxious fears,—who have considered that branch of their Revenue as their most splendid acquisition in times of prosperity, and as their destined anchor whenever adversity shall overtake them,—it is most astonishing I say, that men, who have esteemed this tax to be of so vital importance, should yet have neglected the most ordinary and most obvious ways, to make it more productive and more secure.

There are three stages to be passed before wealth can be acquired from land. The first is a mere possession of the soil, which will no more bring a man income than will the parchment on which the titledeeds are written: the second is the mere cultivation, which is only good to preserve the actual existence of the persons engaged in it: the third is the sale of the superfluous produce, and this indeed is a mine, which if properly managed, will prove richer than one of the purest gold. It is very evident that whatever money gained by agriculture can only be gained by the sale of the excess of produce which each man raises over that required for his own consumption. The grand business then of the landed proprietor is to procure a good market for his crop, and also every facility for approaching that Market. In these advantages lies the whole difference in the relative value of estates which are equal in point of richness and extent. Thus, if the grounds of A be ten miles nearer the market town than those of B, A's estate will be worth more than B's; but if there be a rail road or canal connecting B's with the market town, his will then be the more valuable property, as the facility of communication, and cheapness of cartiage will more than compensate for the loss [illegible] by distance. This, then, is the most important [illegible] to be attended to by proprietors, *take such measures as shall make the superfluous produce sell for the greatest possible sum*; what these measures are I [illegible] pointed out. It is all very well for superficial observers to talk of the prosperity of a country, because they see large crops overspreading the fields; but believe me, Sir, the best way to learn the true state of things is to ask what price those crops have obtained: the owner of one quarter of wheat, in a besieged city, will probably be a richer man than the possessor of ten, in the open country.

If we wish to make our dominions valuable, we must certainly expend some capital in improving the means of communication. I do not mean to say that we are to throw away money on roads which are so situated as never to be able to repay us; I do not mean that, for the sake of lessening the time taken by the post in travelling from one end of India to the other, millions are to be squandered. When these kingdoms shall have become so wealthy as to furnish any excess of Revenue, such propositions may be entertained; until then, we may as well remain content to wait for the news a day or two longer than might be desirable. The roads which should be made are principally what in England are termed cross roads, in other words roads from one part of a province to another; these, [illegible] agricultural classes, are invaluable, whatever [illegible] thought of them by the luxurious inhabitants of [illegible] Perhaps the most judicious plan for the superintendence of this branch of expenditure, would be to [illegible] a committee at the Presidency, to whom reports [illegible] the state of the roads, bridges, &c., in each collectorate might be forwarded by the civil officer in charge assisted if necessary by an engineer officer from the nearest station.

The general introduction of tolls into India has been much deprecated by some, and no doubt, the measure should be well weighed before it be adopted. But, if the finances will not bear the devotion of sufficiently large sums to the purposes I have mentioned, it must be evident to every one that they should be imposed, rather than that the country should be left altogether without amelioration. The Kandallah Ghaut is an instance, where a toll is not objected to by the public and where the road which occasioned it has proved of the utmost benefit both to the people and to the Government. I am well aware that our native subjects are ill able to bear additional pecuniary burthens, and therefore, the levying any tax, which has a tendency still more to impoverish them, should be most scrupulously avoided; but, where the payment of a trifling impost would save them in each journey they performed, fifty times its amount in carriage, it must be a very false economy that would forbid its introduction.

But it is not so much of tolls that it is my present province to speak, as of the expenditure of the ordinary Public money. If ever we wish to see this country rescued from its present miserable condition, a large portion of such money must be devoted to Public improvements. If they be only judicious ones, it would be better to borrow money to carry them into execution, than to relinquish all idea of so doing. There cannot possibly be a more legitimate object for which to raise a loan, for the Revenues which might be mortgaged for the payment of it would soon be almost doubled.

Roads and bridges also, though the more obvious requisites to produce prosperity, are not the only ones. In a region where so much irrigation is necessary, to extract from the earth all that it is capable of yielding, and, where capital laid out in establishing the means of such irrigation, always returns usurious interest, wells and water courses deserve much attention. Neither should inclosures be neglected, but these details belong more to the subject of farming, than to that on which I am at present writing. What the particular improvements may be, on which it would be most advantageous to expend a limited sum, the professed agriculturist must determine; but, that capital to a considerable extent should be appropriated to improvements in general, I have no hesitation in declaring.

Improvements purely ornamental, I believe, can never justify the mortgage of Revenues. The only advantage derived from such expenditure is the assistance it gives to the labouring classes; but this must be counterbalanced by the interest which must be paid, even by those very labourers, for the money borrowed. It is however a matter of notoriety that many public works have been carried on professedly with a view only of assisting these classes.

There are many persons who think that all expenditure of capital ought to be made by individuals; they urge that, if any undertaking appeared of paramount importance to the people, they would themselves voluntarily engage in it. But however plausible this argument may appear, little value ought to be attached to it. Even in England, how necessary are corporations to carry into effect any important scheme? But of what use would be a corporation of paupers, in this country? and where are the men of large landed estates, whose names would furnish security to subscribers of a better class, that their money would be honestly applied to the purpose proposed?

The fact is, we must not view India and England in the same light, because they are in almost every respect essentially different. In England, the great mass of landed property is in the hands of subjects; they are therefore able to do what they please with the soil which is their own. The whole rents go into their pockets, and therefore, as to them, the profits of all capital expended on their ground must accrue; to their option it is wisely left to lay out capital in that manner or not. But here, whatever may be alleged to the contrary, the Government, if not rightfully the *nominal* owner of the land, certainly possesses all the *substantial* advantages of ownership. It is therefore if possible more to its own interest than to that of the tenantry, to devote a portion of its wealth to increasing the Rents derived from cultivation. In short, the interests of the Government and of the Ryots here are respectively similar to those of the Landed proprietor, and his tenant in England.

I would, before concluding this letter, beg that this matter may be well considered by those in power. Every description of reason has been assigned as the cause of the impossibility of consulting in this part of the world at once the good of the finances, and the happiness of the cultivator. The names of many who have written on the subject, are names which carry the greatest weight with them, but I humbly trust, for the sake of humanity, that I am correct in supposing them to have been mistaken. Their error seems to have been, a desire to grasp all, and to expend nothing; but, there never was, there never will be, a spot of earth, from the largest empire to the smallest paddock, which could possibly thrive under such a method of treatment. A diamond mine will yield nothing, unless capital be first employed upon it, and how can land be expected to do otherwise? Even a great part of the Revenue at present derived from the soil, is merely the return produced by the capital which has been devoted to it in former days. We reap the fruits of old wells, watercourses, and roads, but we too much neglect to make new ones; unless however some portion of the Public cash be applied to these most legitimate purposes, we shall learn eventually, to our cost, what, I suspect, we have began to discover already, that a country without capital is like land without manure, which, instead of annually becoming more productive, will daily decrease in worth, and must even continue to do so until it shall return to its original condition of a barren waste, too much exhausted to yield to ordinary labour, and too sterile to repay the cost of expensive cultivation.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
FOUNDLING.

MILITARY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Capt. T. B. Jervis, Engineers, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. Manesty, 8th Regt. N. I., to Poonah.
Capt. Melville, 7th Regt., to ditto.
Capt. Connor, H. M. 40th Regt., to Deccan.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

July 16th. Arab Ship Nasarath Shaw, Thomas Stewart, Master, from Red Sea, 4th July.

Passengers,—350 Natives, and 60 Lascars.

Do. 17th Barque Soobrow, W. Smith, Master, from Cape of Good Hope, 1st June.

Passengers:—Mrs. W. Smith, Mr. Moore, H. M. 40th Regt., and 3 Chinamen.

Do. Barque Indus, John McFarlane, Master, from Glasgow, 23rd March.

DEPARTURES.

[illegible] Ship Keiro, John Runson, Master, to [illegible]

[illegible] Victory, C. Biden, Master, to Ma[illegible]

[illegible] Pringle, Mr. Chally, Doctor [illegible]

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels names.	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching were.
H. C. S. of war Euphrates	shortly, but uncertain.	Muscat & Persia.	
Ship Thomas Coutts	About 1 Aug	Singapoor & Whampoo,	
Lord Lowther.	Do. 8th do.	Do. do.	
Allerton	Uncertain.	Liverpool	
Pestonjee Bomanjee	About 18th	Canton	Singapoor.
Wm. Turner.	About 20 do.	London	Uncertain.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London,—Resource.
Do. Liverpool,—William Turner.
Do. China.—Hormusjee Bomanjee, Hamoody and Pestonjee Bomanjee.
Do. Penang,—Beig Nassery.
Do. Bussorah,—Sir Herbert Compton.
Do. Malay Coast,—Grab Dadloy.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. Co's. Ship Hastings, Receiving and Guard Vessel.
Do. Do. Floating Chapel—Aurora.
Do. Do. Steamer Hugh Lindsay,
Do. Do. Pilot Brig Thetis, Euphrates, and Elphinstone.
Do. Do. Surveying Tender, Royal Tiger.
Do. Do. Schooner Cyrene, and Ship Benares.
FREE TRADERS.—William Turner, Pestonjee Bomanjee, Allerton, Indus, and Linton.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Charles Forbes, Earl of Clare, Hormusjee Bomanjee, Francis Warden, Hydrosee Samdany, Sir Herbert Compton, Fanny, George Crattenden, Shaw Byramgore, Claremont, Dadloy, Robert Spankie, Nassery, Two Brothers, Soobrow, Nasserath Shaw, and Napolean.
Portuguese,—Infanta Regent.
Arab—H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's Ship Futtun Kurrim, Line of Battle Ship Liverpool, and Mahmoodie.

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan	130	12.9
First 5 per cent Loan. No. 529, a 1st class,	107 ¾	0171.
Do. No. 31, a 1040, 2nd class	107	107¼
Do. 1041, a 1010, 3rd class,		
Second five per cent Loan	108¾	at 108½
Third five per cent Loan	110½	110
Bills on England	2s.	2s. 1d.
Bills on Calcutta 30 days	103	7½
Bills on Madras 30 days,	101¼	101½
Canton Bills,	210½	210¾
Spanish Dollars per 100,	221	221½
Sovereigns each,	11	10½

HIGH WATER TABLE.

July 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
" 18th Saturday	4 56	5 38
" 19th Sunday	6 21	6 49
" 20th Monday	7 47	7 51
" 21st Tuesday	8 13	8 45

To Correspondents.

A BACHELOR, and NO GRIFFIN, have been received.

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, 18TH JULY, 1835.

THE arrivals from sea, since our last publication, are the ship *Nazerath Shaw*, T. Stewart, master, from Mocha the 4th instant; ship *Soobrow*, W. Smith, master, from Cape of Good Hope, the 1st June, (touched at Johanna the 21 July;) and ship *Indus*, J. McFaclane, master, from Port Glasgow, the 23d March.

Passengers per Nazarath Shaw,—Sixty Lascars, and Thirty Natives.

Per Soobrow,—Mrs. Smith, Mr. Moore, H. M. 40th Regt. and three Chinamen.

THE following lamentable intelligence was received yesterday from the Cape of Good Hope.

Particulars of a melancholy event on board [illegible] His Majesty's Ship [illegible] from India to th[illegible]

On the 30th A[illegible] gues to the east[illegible] weather towards s[illegible] pinion which the [illegible] approaching storm [illegible] cessary to reef the [illegible] Ship snug for the [illegible] this operation, a ma[illegible] from the fore yard [illegible] John Gore, who was [illegible] immediately jumped int[illegible] ter boat, and observi[illegible] not swim, he jumped f[illegible] water in the hope an[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

should be the means of rescuing him, before he could pass the Ship. The quarter boats were lowered with all expedition, and the life buoy let go. Lieutenant Fitzgerald took command of one, and Lieut. Hammond of the other. Before the boats were fairly on the water, Lieutenant Gore was close to the ship, asking where the man was. He was told to strike out for the life buoy which was then a short distance astern. This he did, swimming very lightly, and apparently with much vigour. The Boats immediately pulled in the direction of the life buoy, but on reaching it, neither Lieut. Gore, nor the man were to be seen. The boats pulled about for some time, the sea running very high, and the wind freshening, but met with no better success, and returned towards the ship. Lieut. Hammond and his crew reached her in safety but not so with Fitzgerald, whose boat, when within hail of the ship to windward, was swamped by one of those hollow seas which are peculiar to this latitude, breaking directly into her. Their voices were heard calling to the ship, and the word "swamp or swamping" was distinguished. By this time it was dark, the sea had risen to a fearful heighth, and the wind had increased. The quarter boat was, however, again lowered, (for she had been hoisted up directly Lieut. Hammond returned) in the hope that she might render some assistance, and guns were fired to let them know our position. The boat could not get to windward and was obliged to return.

We heard no more sound, save that of the hoarse wind moaning over lost and lamented companions.—Thus, in a space of time less than an hour, were lost to their parents, their friends, and their country, two gallant promising young Officers, and 8 Seamen, and, most appalling! an affectionate father was doomed to witness the loss of an only and beloved son, in whom the fondest hopes were cherished, and for whose welfare in life many an anxious thought had been endured.

Mysterious are the ways of God to man, and when astounding and awful visitations such as these are sent, submission and silence become his duty.

The following extract is taken from a private letter. It gives an account of the voyage of the MELVILLE from the time of her leaving Bombay, until her arrival at the Cape of Good Hope.

"We sailed from Bombay with a slashing breeze which, in a very few days, carried us across the line, and continued until the 7th of April, when our hopes of making a splendid passage were blighted by our being assailed with a tremendous hurricane a few leagues to the S. E. of the Mauritius. Lord Clare had been for some time marvellously discontented that he had not experienced a little of the sublime, and he got it now to his hearts content. The first blast blew the foresail and main top sail to shivers, and the old ship took such a tremendous lurch that we who were in the gun room were up to our middles in water. A regular sea came in through the stern ports which had been hastily and imperfectly secured, and, before we had time to look about us, the old ship rolled like an empty cask, and every thing on the decks were rolling in the lee scuppers. We had a most miserable night of it, the ship tumbling and tossing about as a perfect play thing to the angry elements. As morning approached, the hurricane, or rather whirlwind had blown past, leaving us in beautiful weather. We now had a calm until the 30th April, when it came on to blow a gale about sunset. In reefing the courses, a man fell from the starboard fore yard arm. John Gore, the Flag Lieut., only son of Sir John Gore, jumped after him, but the man had gone down. Gore then asked where the life buoy was, and we could not direct his attention to it, although it was very near him to leeward, burning brightly. We then piped away the 1st and 2d Cutters, Hammond in one, and Fitz—Gerald in the other. Hammond soon returned, but Fitz-Gerald pulled to the life buoy, but by this time poor Gore and the man had sunk. We then fired a gun to recall Fitz-Gerald, and in returning, a tremendous hollow sea broke over the boat, and swamped her. A dreadful cry now arose from the boat, which was painfully and distinctly audible to us, as we could render them no assistance; and, to add to our anxiety, the shades of night were gathering fast around us. We sent way the 2d cutter again, but the gale had increased so much that she could not pull to windward; and poor Gore, Fitzgerald, and eight seamen had the ocean for their resting place. Strange as it was, when all hope for their safety was at an end, the storm immediately abated

The Admiral was a witness of [illegible]on's danger from the stern ports, [illegible]ord Clare very judiciously withdrew [illegible]ttention from the scene of horror w[illegible] the poor fellows were drowning. The melancholy circumstances were afterwards cautiously communicated to him, when he fell senseless on the deck, and on recovering, continued all night in hysterics. He is now pretty well.

On the following day we had some heavy squalls, between which, divine service was performed, and the funeral service was read. The following day we had fine weather, and arrived in Table Bay on the 6th May, making exactly seven weeks since we left Bombay.

THE Letter of FOUNDLING which appears in this day's Paper merits the best attention the Government of this Presidency can bestow on it.

It is admitted on all hands that much of the apparent apathy which has been shewn to the condition of the landholders and ryots in the interior, and to the general state of the country in regard to roads and other improvements, arose chiefly from the want of a proper system by which the information on those points could be furnished, but when valuable information is placed at the disposal of the Government by an individual who labors solely for the public good, and who evidently has taken great pains with the subject on which he writes, and understands it well, the information he furnishes, and advice he offers, is entitled to every attention. Indeed we do not see that a Committee could be better employed than in digesting Foundling's whole series of letters with a view to the adoption of some regulations founded on the valuable suggestions which they offer. Labors such as those letters show ought not to be held in light account, the more so that they are taken by a person who appears animated by a strong desire to benefit the country, as well as to uphold the government.

A correspondent who signs himself P. C. complains of the want of a Church in some station in Guzerat, and the evils which do and will result to the community there, from that cause. We have no doubt the Government will at once direct their attention to the matter, as it is their wish that all the service should have the benefit of religious instruction. Our correspondent should have named the station to save the trouble and time which may have to be spent in enquiry.

THE subject of Juries in Civil cases has, we observe, been again mooted in Calcutta. The following resolution has been come to by the committee appointed by the Inhabitants for the purpose of promoting the establishment of Trial by Jury in Civil cases in the Supreme Court there:—

"RESOLVED.—That the Sheriff of Calcutta be requested to convene a public meeting at the Town Hall, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be best calculated to secure Trial by Jury in civil cases in the Supreme Court, and likewise for considering the expediency of extending and promoting the Jury system generally throughout the country."

This measure, if passed at all, ought to be extended to the three Presidencies. It does not admit of a doubt that the trial by a Jury in most of the Civil cases would give great satisfaction, and would facilitate the administration of justice by the summary mode in which it would dispose of the many frivolous and vexatious objections on points of form which now trammel the Courts.

IT is really lamentable to see how much of right is sacrified to forms of Court, and to what extent technical objections interfere with the course of justice. Clothed and dressed up in legal garb the plain facts lose their original character, and assume a shape which defies their owner to trace the likeness. Woven and warped up with the technicalities of law, and the unmeaning jargon of special pleading, the time of a Court is occupied in unravelling the difficulties which its own forms give birth to, and the judgment on the merits is postponed till those conjured up phantoms are expelled the limits. Those delays and difficulties prey upon the spirits of the litigants, until despair or some more fortunate event withdraws them from the contest and thus leave the gift as an inheritance to their offspring. It would be to be hoped that the intervention of a Jury would obviate many of the complaints now had on the score of delay, and that, as the class of men from whom the Jury would be selected, would be more likely to understand the nature of the dealings between the litigants, and the customs which prevail among the trading community in reference to their commercial transactions with each other, than the Judges, the decisions of Juries would, on the whole, be more satisfactory, while it would relieve the Court of duties which, in many cases, must be most arduous.

Should our native friends deem it an object to have a trial by Jury in Civil cases established here, we would strongly recommend them to get up a memorial to the Government of India without delay, that it may be taken into consideration by the Legislative Council at the same time as the Calcutta application. The details could be afterwards arranged.

WE received yesterday the *Delhi Gazette* of the 1st, and the *Meerutt Observer* of the 2nd instant, but neither of them makes any mention of the reported massacre of Mr. COLVIN and the other Civilians, from which we hope the report alluded to in our last is unfounded.

Both papers confirm the report of the manner in which the Juepore affair has been attempted to be hushed up. Five persons have been hanged, but whether they were really guilty of the murder, or were in any way concerned in it, seems to be questioned.

WE see it stated in the Calcutta Papers that the Government have directed that all the persons concerned in the murder of Mr. Blake shall suffer the last punishment of the law.

BY the *Nazareth Shaw* which arrived from Mocha on the 16th instant, we have been favored with the following heads of intelligence from that quarter:

MOCHA, *June 27th*, 1835.

The arrival of the *Palinurus* surveying Vessel to recruit after a laborious detail of survey between the town of Aden and Shaer has put us in possession of a variety of valuable information regarding that hitherto supposed barren and inhospitable shore. Mr. Wellsted, the assistant surveyor, has made several excursions into the interior even to the distance of seventy miles, among some of the fiercest and most estranged tribes of Arabia; and whose safe return pretty plainly proves, that this portion of that vast peninsula having so long remained "terra incognita" must be attributed rather to no attempt having hitherto been made to explore it, than to any more than the ordinary difficulties and dangers incident to travelling in the East. This port of Arabia can but be particularly interesting when we recollect it was on the sea coast of this province that the entrepots of the first of commerce between the eastern and western worlds were situated; and thro' the Inland ports of which the Sabaeans conducted their caravans, laden for the "Traffickers of Syre"—The rich and flourishing land of Saica, whose captivating Queen came to prove the wisdom of Solomon with hard questions—In after ages, the land of the flourishing dynasty of the Homyarites, whose power, and the riches of their capital "Marabia," declined as the commerce of the east fell from their hands—Beyond these slight notices, and the few ones of the Arabian historians, this portion of an highly interesting country has been sealed to the annals of geography. The various ruins lately visited afforded to Mr. Wellsted an infinite fund for comparative geography, and a variety of inscriptions were found which will settle a long contested point, as to the character in use among the early Arabians, besides proving the early importance and civilization of these ports, and its present well populated and flourishing condition. From the well known acquirements of this gentleman we have every reason to expect the interesting narrative of his journey, and geographical notices of the So. Arabia coast.

The previous success of Mahomed Alli's army in the interior led us to hope it would afford a very favorable opportunity for a traveller to penetrate into this country. I believe it has been recommended to the Government, and our fleet was offered a few candidates to accompany the army in the next winter campaign—But that army is now no more, a successful night sally of the Bedouins, amidst the hard campaigns of two years, and the few Egyptians that escaped now reached the coast quite destitute—But still the eastern coast holds out an entering port, to the intrepid and aspiring traveller. While speaking of surveys, it is very much to be regreted, those of the Persian Golf, the Mehran coast, and Abyssinian side of the Red Sea, have yielded so little to geographical information; altho undertaken at such an enormous expense to the country, still there has been no return but the bare chart of the coasts. Or as far as I can learn is there the slightest notice of the inhabitants, their manners or their customs, not even a record of the treatment a visiting vessel is likely to experience, or a narrative of the Surveyor's reception, whether friendly or hostile. These are surely to be pronounced points well worthy of consideration. But in these instances, many favourable opportunities of adding to the general stock of knowledge thrown away,—an opportunity that in one instance, has but occurred between the visit of * and that of the Benares, for when has a single traveller ever the opportunity of being attended in his researches by an armed force?

From this it is very apparent, how very desireable it would be to have each surveying vessel provided with a person whose particular province it would be to describe the places they visit, and attend to their physical and moral geography—Or perhaps that the several officers on board were obliged to keep journals, from which, some account of the voyage might be drawn up—after her return—and when it would not interfere with the duties of the vessel, trips to the interior would be of the most desired interest. We have but to look to Mr. W's. geographical notices of the Arabian coast and of the Arab tribes to be assured of this—and to remark, the splendid opportunity the other vessels have unwittingly sailed by.

TIGRIS,—*Mocha, June 30th*, 1835.

The bulletins from Yemen have been just as bad as those from the Tuileries. The long heard of successes of Mahomed Alli's army have I suspect been anything but facts.

By the latest accounts from the interior we have heard that the Egyptian General brought over a tribe of Arabs to his interest (Bene Zalen) for a few thousand dollars, and imprudently allowed them quarters in his camp. The Bene Zelan becoming ashamed of their conduct, and to appease the patriotic indignation of the other tribes, they treacherously agreed to admit their countrymen into the Egyptian Camp—on a preconcerted signal, aided by a very dark night, they made the assault about midnight, and so silently was it carried on, or so indolent were the Turks, that the soldiers were surprised and murdered in their tents—Confirming reports state six thousand men were killed that night, and the Bedouin Horsemen speared nearly the remainder of the force on the morrow. The force in all amounting to ten thousand men—and thirty pieces of Artillery—The Arabs came on with only their "Jambeers" a weapon of the most destructive kind—and with which they are will trained in handling.

Ibrahim, the Seraskier of the army, has reached Judda with only a few destitute followers, and he has now given out that he is "not destined to conquer Yemen"—But what will Mahomed Alli say to his shouldering his blunders and imprudence upon the ever accommodating "providence" of the Turks. A few year ago his head would have paid for this—but now he'll only have to absent himself from the Court of the despot to whom he is a near relation. Holy Mary! a man he must have been to be sent here, and to know the Arabs character and politics better than to have allowed them to dwindle in the very centre of the body. It appears they were in his camp some months, the whole of which time they were anxiously watching the opportunity which lurked to their advantage.

This must awake Mahomed Alli from his dream of Coffee Monopoly, and the subjection of Yemen. The Arabs are not to be conquered or retained in subjection as easy as Syria was overrun, while he may hold the Sea Coast, still the Arabs having Sanaa and other principal Towns in the interior, holds the honor to levy a previous duty on Coffee before it reaches the Coast.

There is now about Eighteen Ships in the Sea and I believe bound for India, and five hence for which can procure the smallest quantity of Cargo, and the news has made the Coffee both scarce and dear.

We daily expect the Arabs down again to Mocha, as the peninsula have risen since the defeat of the Egyptians—Judda will be shortly besieged, as a large force of Arabs are marching towards that port.

* This word illigible.

Calcutta.

FORT WILLIAM,

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 29TH JUNE, 1835.

The following Draft of a proposed Act, was read in Council for the first time on the 29th June, 1835.

Act No. —— of 1835.

I. Be it enacted that from the —— day of —— the undermentioned Silver Coins only shall be issued from the Mints within the Territories of the East India Company.

First. A Rupee, to be denominated the Company's Rupee, of the weight of 180 Grains Troy and of the following standard, viz,

$\frac{11}{12}$ or 165 Grains of pure Silver.
$\frac{1}{12}$ or 15 " of Alloy.

Second. A Half Rupee of proportionate weight, and of the same standard.

Third. A Quarter Rupee of Ditto.

Fourth. A Double Rupee of Ditto.

II. And be it enacted that those Coins shall bear on the obverse the Head and the name of the reigning Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and on the reverse the designation of the Coin in English and Persian, and the words "East India Company" in English, with such other Embellishment as shall from time to time, be approved and ordered by the Governor General in Council.

III. And be it enacted that the Company's Rupee, Half Rupee and Double Rupee, shall be legal tender in satisfaction of all engagements, without the demand of any Batta for wearage, provided the Coins have not been clipped, filed, or defaced otherwise, than by use.

IV. And be it enacted that the said Rupee shall be received as equivalent to the Bombay, Madras, Furruckabad and Sonat Rupees and to Fifteen sixteenths of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, and the Half and Double Rupees shall respectively also be received as equivalent to the Half and Double of the above mentioned Bombay, Madras, Furruckabad and Sonat Rupees, and to the Half and Double of Fifteen sixteenths of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee.

V. And be it enacted that the Company's Quarter Rupee shall be legal Tender only in payment of the fraction of a Rupee.

VI. Provided that if in any contract it be specially stipulated that if discharged at Madras or at Bombay or in the Agra Presidency, payment shall be made in the Rupees only current in these Presidencies respectively at a different rate from that above to be the relative intrinsic value thereof with reference to the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, then, and in all such cases, the contract shall be satisfied when discharged in any of the said Presidencies by payment there of an equivalent amount of the Rupees, Half Rupees, and Double Rupees, authorized to be coined by this Act, for the Furruckabad, Madras, or Bombay Rupees so specially stipulated.

VII. And be it enacted that the undermentioned Gold Coins only shall henceforth be coined in the Mints of British India.

First. A Gold Mohur or Fifteen Rupee Piece of the weight of 180 Grains Troy and of the following Standard, viz,

$\frac{11}{12}$ or 165 Grains of pure Gold.
$\frac{1}{12}$ or 15 " of Alloy.

Second. A Five Rupee Piece equal to a third of a Gold Mohur of proportionate weight and of the same standard.

Third. A Ten Rupee Piece equal to Two-thirds of a Gold Mohur of ditto.

Fourth. A Thirty Rupee Piece or Double Gold Mohur of ditto.

VIII. And be it enacted that these Coins shall bear on the obverses the Head and name of the reigning Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and on the reverse the designation of the Coin in English and Persian and the words "East India Company" in English, with such other Embellishment as shall from time to time be approved and ordered by the Governor General in Council.

IX. And be it enacted that no Gold Coin shall henceforward be a Legal Tender of Payment in any of the Territories of the East India Company.

X. And be it enacted that it shall be competent to the Governor General in Council in his Executive capacity to direct the coining and issuing of all Coins, coined and issued under the authority of this Act, and to establish, regulate and remove Mints, any Law hitherto in force to the contrary notwithstanding.

Ordered, that the Draft now read, be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said Draft be reconsidered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 11th day of August next.

W. H. MACNAGHTEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The *Gazette* of this day contains the Draft of an Act, the most important (not excepting that regarding the Press) of any which has yet issued from the Legislative Council of India; an Act for regulating the Coin, establishing one rupee for general circulation, and reducing the gold mohur to a coin of equal weight with the new rupee, without the privilege of a legal tender. The device on the gold Coin, it will be observed, is the same as on the silver.

In making silver the standard of value in this country. Government has acted most wisely, although this may appear inconsistent with the policy adopted in Great Britain where the standard of value is gold. But that policy we have always maintained to be an erroneous one—erroneous, not from any unfitness in the more valuable metal which has some qualities that recommend it for preference, but because silver is now the general standard in all or nearly other countries, and it is consequently inconvenient to have a different one ourselves. A double standard of gold and silver has had a few advocates among men of distinguished talent, but it is so manifest an impossibility that we can only wonder that the idea was ever seriously entertained.

We are glad to hear that the further issue of Pice, with the name of Shah Alum upon them, has been countermanded. Some alarm has existed in the Bazar on the subject of the Order which came in o effect to day, permitting Tresoolee pice to be exchanged at the Mint for new pice at 20 gundahs of the former, and for 16 of the latter; and it was currently reported yesterday that the Shroffs and Shopkeepers would at once refuse all old pice, except at such discount as should give them a large profit on the above rate. We hear however that hitherto only a small depreciation has ensued, and that the old copper coin as been current during the day at 17 gundahs. In fact the Order of Government should have an opposite tendency, to prevent rather than cause depreciation, by fixing its minimum, and giving a privilege of exchange that did not exist before. But the first impressions of ignorant men are not the most reasonable, and any allusion to the contingency of depreciation, in the *Gazette* is almost the same as to establish it. If at the time of publishing this Order, the old pice were current with little or no discount, and if it was not issued with the intention of causing the depreciation it named, or in contemplation of it, people may ask, why was it issued at all? There is also this remarkable feature in it, that is both inconsistent with the plan adopted at Bombay, were a premium of 5 per cent. has been given to call in the old copper coin, and inconsistent with the Order issued in Calcutta last year, when the Tresoolee pice were at a much greater discount—25 and even 30 gundahs for the rupee. On that occasion the holders of them were invited to change them at 18 gundahs not 20. The motive for fixing this new rate is no doubt to secure Government from loss on the operation; but will it? There is no obligation to accept the price offered, and experience has shewn that the Post Offices and other Public Departments afford a pretty rapid means of driving in the depreciated coin at par; and therefore it may happen that this declaration of the intention of Government to extinguish the circulation of the Tresoolee and other old pice, will but make people more diligent in availing themselves of those channels: and so the Mint may find itself in this way obliged to exchange at 16, what it might perhaps have purchased at 18 gundahs, because it was too greedy and would not accept less than 20.—*Calcutta Courier, July* 1.

The Jury question is about to be mooted again:

"At a meeting of the Committee appointed by the Inhabitants of Calcutta, for the purpose of promoting the establishment of Trial by Jury in civil cases in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William.

RESOLVED.—That the Sheriff of Calcutta be requested to convene a public meeting at the Town Hall, for the purpose of adopting such measures, as may be best calculated to secure Trial by Jury in civil cases in the Supreme Court, and likewise for considering the expediency of extending and promoting the Jury system generally throughout the country.

LONGUEVILLE CLARKE, *Chairman of the Com.*"

The Sheriff has accordingly called a meeting on Wednesday the 8th proximo at four o'clock, and the public are now invited to consider the propriety of urging the Local Government to pass an act to dispose of this important question. This course of proceeding is recommended on two grounds; first, because such an act is now within the competency of the Indian Government; and secondly, because, when in October last Mr. Grant, as President of the Board of Control, acknowledged the receipt of the Petitions from Calcutta, and informed the Chairman of the Committee that he had presented those for the King and House of Commons, and Lord Brougham had presented the Petition to the Lords, he recommended that the subject should be referred to the Law Commission on the spot.

Opinions are said to differ a good deal here about the manner in which the proposed Jury system shall be carried into effect; but we believe there is no difference of opinion on the main question, the expediency of introducing the use of Juries in Civil cases, not as a constant practice, but at the option of either plaintiff or defendant. For ourselves, we are not so bigoted to the palladium of English liberty, as to look upon a Jury as the only or the best means to obtain justice in all cases. On the contrary, now that independence and incorruptibility are qualities always to be found on the Bench, in nine cases out of ten we would rather rely upon the judgment and consistency of a British Judge, than upon the common sense of a Jury, liable as they are to be biassed by prejudices and by the eloquence of a clever advocate. But Judges too are not without their prejudices, and even when their decision would be just, it may in a tenth case fail to satisfy either the parties or the public, while the verdict of a Jury empanelled at the request of the parties, if the verdict be put aside for inconsistency with law or evidence, is submitted to without a murmur. Besides, there are cases in which the shrewdest Lawyers are not so competent to form a correct opinion as to facts and damages, and customs of trade, &c., as a number of men variously selected from the busy walks of life. But if any one proposed to make it imperative to *try all* issues by a Jury of twelve men in Calcutta we should raise our voice against so serious an encroachment upon the time of the inhabitants, few of whom, in this small and busy society, have leisure for such occupation.

We have received numbers of the *Cernéen* to the 14th May. They contain an official answer, dated 26th November last, from Mr. Robert Hay, the Under-secretary in the Colonial office, on the subject of Mr. Jeremie's Petion to the King in Council, relative to the proceedings against the Judges which was transmitted through the Mauritius Government in May, last year.

"The Secretary of State," says the letter, "is of opinion that the recal of Mr. Jeremie supersedes the necessity of discussing the various questions to which the marginal annotations of the Court, for hearing the *Recusation* of the Judges, might otherwise have made it requisite to refer." And "with regard to the Petition to the King in Council, the Secretary of State will leave Mr. Jeremie to take such measure as he may think expedient for prosecuting that Petition, but does not think it any part of his duty to bring a document of that nature under the consideration of the King in Council."—*Calcutta Courier, July* 1.

EUROPE.

THE SPECTATOR,—MARCH 21.

The King has to thank his Tory Ministers for one of the severest shocks the Royal prerogative has sustained in modern times. The House of Commons, as we saw last Saturday, expressed strong dissatisfaction at the appointment of Lord Londonderry to the Russian embassy; and the consequence was the resignation of his Lordship on the Monday following. He avowed distinctly, and the Ministers in both Houses of Parliament admitted the fact, that his retirement was occasioned by what passed in the House. Thus it appears, that when the opinion of the House of Commons clashes with the Sovereign authority, the latter must give way. This is no new discovery; but prudent Ministers generally kept it in the background, and were careful to avoid all chance of collision. The Tories have resolved to rule in spite of the House of Commons. More contests between the Crown and the Parliament seem therefore to be inevitable. The result must be the humiliation of the Sovereign, and serious danger to our monarchial institutions. It behoves all discreet admirers of monarchy to look to this consequence of upholding the present Ministry. Their continuance in power is not only incompatible with extensive reforms in Church and State, but with the safety of the present form of government.

The defence of the appointment, attempted by the Dukes of Wellington and Buckingham, rested mainly on the fact that Lord Londonderry is known to be a gallant *soldier*! His services at Vienna were also alleged to be satisfactory to the Government which employed him. On the contrary, it is notorious that his conduct was such as to render his continuance at Vienna impossible.

Lord Londonderry acquitted himself very well. He manfully avowed his consciousness, that he could not, honourably or usefully, go to St. Petersburgh with the censure of the House of Commons affixed to his appointment. His resignation was his own act and deed: Ministers were prepared, as Sir Robert Peel avowed, to adhere to their first resolution, in defiance of the House of Commons. This is in fact the principle on which their Government is carried on. It well became Lord John Russell to say, that the sooner we get back to the old constitutional practice of governing by a majority of the House of Commons, the better it will be for King and People.

The Ministerial plan for the settlement of the Irish Tithe question was in imminent peril last night, even in the preliminary stage of moving, in Committee, resolutions on which to found a bill. It is most unusual to offer strenuous opposition to a Government measure at such a stage of the Parliamentary proceedings; but the conduct of the Cabinet of Imposters fully justified, indeed imperatively called for it. They endeavoured, by what even Lord Stanley admitted was a "side wind," to obtain the assent of the House to a resolution confirming the whole of the existing tithe property in Ireland to the Protestant Clergy,—in other words, to commit the House to their own views of the great question of appropriation. Sir Robert Peel laboured to convince Members that the resolution was merely formal, and would not in the least degree prevent their opposing every clause of the bill he intended to bring in. Lord John Russell, Mr. Charles Wood, and others of the leading Whigs, appear to have been taken in by the plausible assurances and manner of the Premier; but Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Hume, Mr. Harvey, and Mr. Spring Rice denied that there could be any merely formal legislation on so deeply interesting and important a question; and avowed their belief that there was something in the background—an intention, probably, on the part of Ministers, notwithstanding their disavowals, to make use of this formal vote to preclude the future discussion of the principle it involved. Mr. Spring Rice proposed a simple resolution, to the effect that it was expedient to amend the Irish Tithe system, and the determined resistance made to it by Sir Robert Peel proved beyond doubt, that he *had* something more in view than the means of simply introducing his bill, otherwise Mr. Spring Rice's resolution would have answered his purpose as well as his own. The Committee divided upon this question; and Ministers obtained a majority of 15, the numbers being—213 and 198. This small majority, under the circumstances of the case, must be viewed as decisive of the fate of the bill. The House was less numerous by 200 Members than on the previous "field nights" of the session. The Opposition was taken by surprise, as no resistance was intended; nor would any have been offered had the Ministers acted fairly. Some of the leaders of the Whip party were unadvisedly induced to accede to the Ministerial demand, not being aware of its full import. Sir Robert Peel strenuously and repeatedly assured the Members that they were not in the slightest degree compromised by voting with him on this the first stage. Yet, with all these circumstances in his favour, the Minister only got a majority of 15; and Mr. Spring Rice, as he intimated in his speech, may even yet move to strike out the resolution on the bringing up of the Report. No other Ministry would retain their places after such a *victory* as that of last night.

The debate was highly animated and interesting. Mr. O'Connell's speech was eloquent and affecting: his allusion to the Rathcormac widow and her slaughtered sons—not dwelt upon, but merely indicated—touched the feelings of all. O'Connell's opposition to the bill would of itself be sufficient to render it ineffectual [illegible]eland for its avowed object—the pacific[illegible] of the country. Lord Stanley, as he himself admitted, argued first on one side and then on the other, till the House on both sides seemed disgusted. At first he was cheered by both parties; but as he proceeded, his most energetic sentences elicited no applause. No one could possibly tell, till he concluded, which way he intended to vote. At last his puzzled party learned that they were to side with the Minister. Sir Robert Peel was visibly distressed, and rather irritable. He was disappointed in his cunningly laid plot to get his resolutions quietly through the Committee. But what he endured last night is only a foretaste of what he will have to go through; for the real struggle is now about to commence.

The measure promised in the King's Speech for relieving Dissenters from the necessity of being married by a clergyman of the Established Church, was brought forward by Sir Robert Peel on Tuesday. The principle of the bill gave general satisfaction; at any rate, the friends of the Dissenters expressed themselves to that effect, and the High Church party offered no opposition to the measure. It is proposed that in future Dissenters shall go before the magistrate of the hundred, in which one of them declare their intention. They will take an oath similar to that required on obtaining a licence, with the addition that they are not members of the Established Church. Within any subsequent period not less than fourteen days or more than three months, the parties must again appear before the magistrate, and subscribe a declaration that they consider themselves man and wife. The fees to be paid are seven shillings—two to the magistrate, and five to the clergymen of the pairsh, whose duty it will be to register a copy of the declaration of marriage, which the magistrate must send to him.

Some objections were urged against the details of the measure. Mr. WILKS considered that the distinction drawn between the Churchman and Dissenter—the marriage of the former being made by law a religious ceremony, of the latter a civil contract only—would be deemed by the Dissenter an insult. We confess that we consider this objection groundless, as there is nothing whatever in the bill to prevent Dissenters being married according to their own forms in their own chapels, after having contracted the legal obligation prescribed in the bill. It would be unjust to compel the Churchman to give up a form which he prefers, in order to satisfy the scruples of a Dissenter on this point. By the measure proposed, the Dissenter gains what he asks for—the privilege of being married and having his marriage registered, without any interference with his religious tenets or prejudices.

Mr. BARNES objected to the amount of the fee: it is three times as large as that now paid by thousands of the humbler classes. a sound practical objection. A very considerable income as now derived by the Church clergy from marrying Dissenters; and Ministers, we presume, think it incumbent on them to make up by some the loss which will arise from the breaking up of their monopoly. Whether the registration fee of five shillings will supply the deficiency arising from the loss of the fees now paid by Dissenters, and which vary from half-a crown to five guineas or more, remains to be seen. We question whether it will; as we suspect that the parties who will take advantage of the provision of the act will generally be found among the higher classes of Dissenters, especially the Unitarians. The principles on which this part of the measure rests is also objectionable. A Dissenter, unwilling to be married in church, must pay seven shillings more than the Churchman, if he gives a fee to his own minister, which all probably will make a point of doing. Thus a Dissenter is mulcted for his conscientious nonconformity; which is unjust. Sureley the Dissenters contribute sufficiently already to the support of the religion of the State and of the wealthy, without being compelled to pay additionally for the enjoyment of which it is unreasonable to deprive the most humble person in the community.

The persons wishing to be married under the proposed bill must swear that they dissent from the Established Church; but it was urged by Dr. Lushington and Mr. Baines that this would produce difficulty where one of the parties belongs to the Church, the other to the Dissenters. How this is to be got over, we do not clearly perceive; and Sir Robert Peel, in his reply, took no notice of the objection. Then why refuse Churchmen a privilege to be allowed to Nonconformists? Sir Robert Peel says that Churchmen are satisfied with the present form. In that case no harm certainly could result from striking out the declaration of dissent from the Church. And this is the only mode of obviating all difficulties. Let those Churchmen who prefer being married without bans or licence have the same privilege as the Dissenters. If any opposition is made to a proposal to strike out the declaration of dissent, it will be reasonably concluded that the Churchmen are *not* satisfied, as is pretended, with the existing mode of marrying by the Church; and that there is reason to fear a large defalcation in marriage fees by desertions from the Established fold. But with this the House of Commons has nothing to do. Its duty is to make the measure now in hand as perfect as possible.

It was admitted by Sir Robert Peel, and other speakers in the debate, that the publication of bands affords exceedingly small protection against clandestine marriages. Instances in proof of this occur daily. It is proposed to take effected precaution, by means of the bid, to prevent the secret marriages of Dissenters; but Churchmen are to have no share in the benefit. They are to be married by bans, if they choose, as at present. Is this fair towards the Church?

These are some of the principal objections to the bill, stated in the debate. When the details shall have been closely examined, it is probable that others will arise. But the general principle of the measure is undoubtedly good. The fact that previous to Lord Hardwicke's Act of 1754, marriage was legally a civil contract in England, as it still is in most civilized countries, seems to be fully admitted; and it is well to have the admission from Sir Robert Peel. The Marriage Act was an encroachment of the clergy, and a most profitable encroachment it has turned out be.

Sir Robert Peel's first speech was a very good one—liberal in its tone, and perspicuous in its details. He was profusely lauded by the Opposition; who could scarcely have awarded him more fulsome flattery, had he performed some extraordinary feat in eloquence or legislation at great personal sacrifice; whereas he merely went through a part of his duty in an exact manner. His second speech was not so liberal: the Tories had given him no encouraging cheers. He supplied no answers to the practical objections urged against the measure.—*Spectator, March* 21.

Debates and Proceedings in the House of Commons.

REPEAL OF THE MALT TAX.

(From the Spectator, of March 14.*)*

On Tuesday, a number of petitions for the repeal of the Malt-tax were presented to the House of Commons by Sir C. BURRELL, Lord NORREYS, Lord DARLINGTON, Mr. HODGES, Mr. PLUMPTRE, Mr. GORING, Mr. CURTEIS, Mr. JOBBETT and the Marquis of CHANDOS. A Member on the Opposition side of the House, in allusion to reports in circulation as to the fate of the great question of the night, expressed a hope that those gentlemen who had pledged themselves to their constituents to vote for the repeal of the Malt-tax, would take warning by the fate of Sir George Murray!

The Marquis of CHANDOS then brought forward his motion. He began by declaring that he was very far indeed from desiring to embarrass his Majesty's Government; but he felt that the tax was most injurious and oppressive to the country, and especially to the agriculturists; and having pledged himself to bring the subject before the House, nothing under heaven should prevent him from redeeming his pledge. The Marquis gave a brief history of the tax. It was first imposed in the reign of William the Third: it was then 1*s.* a quarter; and had been gradually raised, until in 1804, it reached 33*s.* 8*d.* it was now 28*s.* 8*d.* a quarter. This duty was so oppressive as to encourage the use of ardent spirits, in preference to the national beverage, beer. The consequence had been an alarming increase of crime and immorality in the country. By removing the Malt-duty, private breweries would be reestablished in the dwellings of the poor, and the gin-shops and beer-houses would be abandoned. He thought that the agricultural interest might justly complain of the little relief that had been extended to it in the remissions of taxation that had been made within the last few years. It was now proposed to remove some local burdens; but this would give exceedingly small relief. A farmer holding 250 acres of arable land, would be benefited to the extent of 70*l.* or 80*l.* per annum by the removal of the duty on malt; but the abolition of the county-rates would be a saving of only 8*l.* a year to him. It was melancholy to see the change that had taken place in the habits of the farmers. Formerly he brewed a wholesome and nutritive beverage in his own house, for the use of his family and the labourers on his farm: now, he and his family were too often compelled to drink at the pump, or out of the ditch. The fact could not be concealed, that every year the farmer approached nearer to utter ruin—to the misery of the workhouse. This state of things was such as no Government could suffer to prevail. He firmly believed that the repeal of the Malt-tax would give the necessary relief. Lord Chandos then alluded to the enormous profits which he said were engrossed by the maltsters. In some way or another, nearly three millions sterling paid by the country found its way into the pockets of individuals, the greater part of which ought to be paid into the Exchequer. He found upon inquiry, that the quality of the beer now brewed in London was very inferior to what it was formerly. In another way, too, the Malt-tax was injurious. The farmers were deterred from feeding cattle on the refuse barley, by the fear of coming within the Excise-laws. In Buckinghamshire, many respectable graziers fed their cattle for the Smithfield market upon oil-cake the most expensive article that could be procured for the purpose, because they were afraid to use the cheaper and more wholesome food of refuse barley wetted with waters and which might be pronounced *malting* by the Excise. In a variety of ways the repeal of the Malt-duty would be of essential relief; and whatever might be the fate of his motion, he should at least have the satisfaction of having attempted to do them this great service, and of giving the country gentlemen of England an opportunity of redeeming the distinct pledges, the solemn promises, they had made to their constituents, of voting to abolish the tax on malt. To find a substitute for the duty was not his business; as the late Mr. Tierney said, it was his duty to find fault with taxes, not to put them on; and, recollecting the injury which Sir William Ingilby had done himself last year by setting up for a Chancellor of the Exchequer,—the loss of his seat being the consequence of his indiscretion and buffoonery,—

he felt considerable reluctance at proposing new taxes in the place of the one he wished to repeal.

On this point, however, he had only to apply himself to the proposition made last year by the new president of the Board of Trade, Mr. Alexander Baring. He perfectly concurred in the opinion then expressed by Mr. Baring as to the means of making up the deficiency which would be occasioned in the revenue by the repeal of the Malt-tax. He thought that by imposing certain duties on raw spirits, foreign wines, and articles connected with the Excise, they would find the means of meeting the deficiency, not trespassing on the comforts of the lower orders of the community, but throwing on the higher classes more distinctly and fairly their share of the general burden. He for one would most cheerfully and willingly bear a greater burden, could he but feel assured that by so doing he afforded relief to the farmer, the labourer, and a great portion of the people of the country. It was quite impossible that the people could go on with the present expenses of the country; it was quite impossible that they could go on with the present amount of local taxation, altering as it did every year—sometimes increasing, sometimes diminishing—without receiving some help and assistance from that House, not in the shape of the reduction of small taxes, not in the shape of trifling and unimportant alterations, but in the shape of one bold and decided measure of relief. He thought he might venture to say that the one they looked to with the greatest hope and anxiety was the reduction of the duty on malt.

The course he intended to pursue was to move a resolution declaring the expediency of totally abolishing the duty; and if that resolution should be carried, he would then bring in a bill in which the time and mode of carrying the resolution into effect should be laid down. In this way, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would experience the least inconvenience. Lord Chandos concluded by moving, "That it is expedient that the present duties upon Malt, shall altogether cease and determine."

Major HANDLEY cordially seconded the motion. He was confident that Ministers, although they had the advantage of the counsels of the Members for Kent and Essex, could not be aware of the extreme distress of the farmers. If they were, they would not have insulted them with the Mockery of relief intimated in the Speech from the Throne in 1821, when the price of wheat was 54s 5d. a quarter, a Committee of the House had declared it impossible for the farmer to exist on the profits of his farm. The average price of wheat was now 40s. 4d. a quarter; but in Lincolnshire it was not so high, for he had himself within a week sold some of his best wheat for 37s. a quarter. The consumption of malt had remained stationary from 1821 to 1831, taking the increase of population into account; while the use of sugar, tea, and coffee had increased enormously. He attributed the difference to the pernicious effects of the Malt-duty. Major Handley repeated several of the arguments of Lord Chandos in reference to the immoral influence of the tax. With respect to the financial part of the question, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would hardly expect him to rouse the bees by meddling with the hive, unless he had a portion of the honey. At the same time, he did not approve of Mr. Tierney's doctrine, as quoted by Lord Chandos, but was willing to submit to [illegible] for the tax he proposed to repeal. [illegible] recorded his vote in favour of Mr. Ro[illegible]'s motion for a Property tax. He was also prepared to support a tax on the transfer of Stock, which had been proposed by Lord Althorp and for the abandonment of which no good reason was ever offered.

He wanted to know why he, purchasing 1000l. worth of land, was to pay a heavy stamp duty, while if he sold 50,000l. worth of stock, he had to pay nothing but his broker's commission! They had heard a good deal of a breach of public faith: he should like to ask whether it was no breach of public faith to require the value of three quarters of wheat to purchase that quantity of debt which could have been purchased with one quarter when it was originally contracted? Considering taxation as an insurance paid by property for its protection, and seeing as he did, that some of the interests of the country were on the verge and brink of ruin, he knew of no description of property which it would be more discreet or prudent to insure than property in the Funds.

Rumours were rife of an intention on the part of several Members to violate their pledges to their constituents on this question.

For his own part, however, he would not believe them: he could not believe until the fact was brought before his eyes, that any of those gentlemen who some few weeks ago had raised the cry of "measures not men," would so soon turn round and desert the principles they so strenuously maintained—not that they loved the measures less, but that they loved the men more. (*Loud cheers and laughter.*) He could not, for instance, believe, although it certainly had been very strongly rumoured, that the Member for South-Derbyshire (Sir Roger Gresley), who defeated his Liberal opponent, mainly in consequence of the opinions he professed on this very question, had the most remote intention of shrinking from the avowal of those opinions, on this the first opportunity he had of maintaining them. (*Loud cheering.*) He had made an extract from that honourable Baronet's address to his constituents prior to his election, which he would beg to read. "I do not hesitate to say, that if I have the honour of representing you in Parliament, I shall propose, with all the energy in my power, the adoption of two measures which I hold to be indispensably and immediately requisite." The first of those measures related to the currency. ("*Read, read!*") The second he found spoken of in these terms—"The repeal of that most oppressive, and mischief-working impost, the Malt-tax; one which represses industry and checks hilarity, promotes intemperance and immorality, and diminishes the consumption and comfort of the productive labouring classes. For these professions I claim credit because no one can convict me of ever having broken my promise or belied my principles." (*Much cheering.*)

Surely, then, Lord Chandos need be under no apprehension for the fate of his motion—Was there any cause for alarm, when he had these to support him who had but a few weeks since declared upon the hustings that they were the friends and supporters of the measure, and who had now an opportunity of showing the sincerity of their professions? Was it possible that gentlemen had been sent to this House who would add to the despair of the already miserable farmer, by falsifying the promises made, and betraying their cause? The days for professions had now gone by, and now the sincerity of promises made and depended upon would be put to the test; and the division of that night would show who was or who was not truly the farmer's friend.

Sir Robert Peel said he was anxious to speak at an early period of the debate before any topics of a party nature had been introduced. He hoped that this most important subject would be calmly considered, and that the House would decide upon the facts before it was uninfluenced by political feeling. The question was, whether the House should pledge itself completely and irrevocably to the total repeal of the Malt-tax.

He was called upon by Lord Chandos to consent to this resolution, at a period when the House had had no opportunity of hearing what the financial state of the country was; when Members had no means of knowing what the amount of assets was, or how much the disposable funds; when it was not yet known what amount would be demanded for the public service of the country, and before an opportunity had been given for any other class of persons in the country to put in their claim for a share in any remission of taxes which it might be possible to make. He was called upon to be a party to a resolution which irrevocably deprived the public revenue of the kingdom of several millions sterling. If this were to be done—if it were possible to do it—he appealed to the House if the proposition ought not to be brought forward, not at the present period, when nothing was known as to the amount which could be spared from the public service, but after the declaration of what was necessary—a declaration which would necessarily be made at no very remote period. It would become his duty to make that declaration as soon after the termination of the financial year—that is to say, after the 5th of April next—as possible. He would then lay before the House the probable amount of the revenue of the ensuing year, and the certain amount of the surplus of the present year; and the House would then be in possession of a surplus from which they might either reduce taxation or apply it in whatever other mode they thought most expedient. But his noble friend the Member for Buckinghamshire would not wait till that period. No: he called on the House to set aside the consideration of all other classes, and to consider the propriety of coming to a resolution pledging it absolutely and irrevocably to repeal the Malt-tax.

Sir Robert then explained, that the surplus revenue of the year ending 5th April 1836, according to his own calculation as well as Lord Althorp's, would not exceed 250,000l. Now, the gross produce of the Malt-tax last year was 5,150,000l. sterling. It had been progressively increasing without any augmentation of rate. In 1831, the net sum paid into the Exchequer from the produce of the Malt-tax was 4,208,000l.; in 1832 4,675,000l.; in 1833, 4,772,000l.; in 1834 4,812,000l. As he had only 250,000l. surplus, the consequence of repealing the Malt-tax would be a deficit in the public revenue of 4,500,000l. It was said that the expense of collection would be got rid of, and that the sum expended for that purpose was very great; but he had ascertained that there were few taxes, the charge for collecting which was so small; for it did not exceed 150,000l. Lord Chandos and Mr. Handley had alleged that while other taxes were reduced, there had been no diminution of the duty on malt: but, in 1830, the duty on beer, which ultimately fell on malt, was reduced 35s. a barrel. Lord Chandos had spoken of the great depression in the price of agricultural produce; but had barley fallen in price? No—wheat, which paid no tax, was low in price, while barley which paid this large tax, was unprecedentedly high; and yet it was the barley-growers whom the House was asked to relieve. The high price of barley did not arise from scarcity, for the quantity malted had gradually increased. If the harvest had been defective, the quantity of malting barely brought to charge could not have been augmented, as it had been. He found upon inquiry, that the increase in the quantity brought to charge, between the 10th of October 1834 and the 19th of February 1835, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, was no less than 846,000 bushels. He admitted that the quantity of beer consumed had not increased in the same ratio with that of tea, coffee, sugar, and spirits; but he contended that the change in the national tastes, indicated by the consumption of these articles, was the reason of the comparatively less consumption of beer—it could not be the tax.

In 1782, the quantity of tea consumed in England amounted to 370,000 pounds, or about an ounce to each individual. In 1833, the consumption of tea was 31,829,000, or nearly two and a half pounds to each individual. Was it not notorious, that the use of tea had superseded the use of beer among all classes of the community, in the same manner that the use of spirits and wine had superseded it? Mr. Handley might say that he deprecated the use of spirits, but it was impossible for him or any other person to make any regulation by which the quantity consumed could be decreased. It was true he might increase the duty, but he would be mistaken, if he thought that such an increase would diminish the consumption. No; in point of fact, it would only diminish the revenue, by opening the way to fraud. In 1723, the quantity of spirits consumed was 3,000,000 gallons; while in 1833 it was 12,832,000 gallons. But the most remarkable increase was in the consumption of coffee. In 1760—for there was no earlier authentic account of the consumption of coffee—the quantity of coffee consumed in the United Kingdom was 262,000 pounds, or about three quarters of an ounce to each person: in 1833, the quantity was 20,691,000 pounds, or one pound and a half to each person. Now, it was impossible that you could consume as much of all these articles as if only one of them was in use. It was impossible that the quantity of tea and coffee could be increased, and the quantity of beer also; and as far as the morals and habits of the people went, he doubted much if they should be improving them by discountenancing the use of tea and coffee. Then it was said, that an unfair advantage was given to these articles, and to wine and spirits, and that the Government had encouraged their use, by laying a lower duty upon them than upon beer. Now he would state the rate per cent. upon the several articles. The duty on malt was only 2s. 7d. per bushel, or at the rate of 57 per cent.; and he would beg the House to hear the rate of duty on articles favoured by Government. The duty laid upon West India coffee was at the rate of 63 per cent.; the duty upon port and sherry at the rate of 75 per cent.; the duty upon rum at the rate of 407 per cent.; the duty upon English spirits at the rate of 338 per cent; the duty upon brandy at the rate of 627 per cent.; and the duty upon geneva at the rate of 933 per cent. How then could it be said that an undue preference had been given to those articles over beer?

The enormous profits of the maltsters had been assumed by the advocates of the repeal; it was said that sixteen millions of pounds sterling were pocketed by the maltsters: but how could this be, when the malting trade was perfectly free?

There are no fewer than 14,000 maltsters in England; and independently of the causes which produce competition in other trades, there were peculiar reasons why there should be a strong competition in that of a maltster, because in some measure his capital was provided for him by the public. He could give a bond of security for the duties, and carry on his trade with the Government capital; which was an advantage peculiar to the malting trade. But, with respect to the difference between the prices of barley and of malt. Mr. Cobbett had stated on a former occasion and his statement appeared to make an impression on the House—that when the duty was 20s. 8d., and the price of barley 25s., the price of malt ought to be 45s. 8d., while in point of fact it was 66s.; and that the 19s. difference went into the pockets of the maltster. Now, he (Sir Robert Peel) had sent this day to Mark Lane to inquire into the prices of barley and of malt, because he was desirous to ascertain the real difference between them, and the cause which gave such enormous profits to the maltsters. He found that the price of the best malting barley was from 36s. to 40s. per quarter—a good price that for barley, and it was not diminished even by the heavy rate of duty. Now if to the barley which bore the highest price, namely 40s., were added the duty, amounting to 20s. 8d., the price of malt, leaving no profit to the maltster, ought to be 60s. 8d. And what was the price of malt at Mark Lane this day? It was 63s.; leaving a balance of only 5s. 4d. between the price of the barley and the price of the malt. Now, after the expense and trouble which the maltster was put to, he did not think that 5s. 4d. would be considered too much profit for him to put in his pocket.

With regard to the steeping of barley for the feeding of cattle, Sir Robert Peel stated, that he had directed the Board of Excise to give publicity to an order which had been issued as long ago as 1827, permitting the use of malted barley for that purpose, under certain regulations. Another of the arguments used for the repeal of the Malt-tax was, the inducement which the poor man would have to brew at home: but as the large brewer would share equally with him the advantage of the reduction in price, he did not see how brewing at home would be encouraged by the abolition of the duty.

If there would be a temptation on the removal of the Malt-tax for the poor man to brew his beer, why did he not do so when the duty on beer existed? That tax, be it recollected, was duly paid by the brewer, and the poor man who brewed his own beer did not pay any duty of the kind. Then did the practice of the poor man brewing his own beer prevail to a greater extent than at present? At that time honourable gentlemen connected with the agricultural interests dwelt on the advantages that would result from the removal of the duty on beer; but it was now found that the existence of the beer-shops had more than counterbalanced the other advantages. Mr. Handley had alluded to the benefit that had resulted from the consumption of beer, with the exception of that drunk at the beer-shops: he dwelt with much force on this point, as if the beer drunk at the beer-houses possessed less nutritive qualities than that drunk elsewhere. Now Sir Robert did not deny that the establishment of the beer-shops had extended the consumption of beer among the poorer classes; but then according to Mr. Handley, the beer was useless—it was not brewed by the poor man himself, and drunk by his own fireside. Sir Robert warned country gentlemen against being led away by such an assumption. Let them not repeal a tax producing five millions a year, under the delusion that by so doing the poor man would be induced to brew his own beer. Similar motives would operate on the poor man to go to the beer-shop, when the tax was removed, as existed at present. If the whole of the tax were repealed, it would only make a difference of a halfpenny a quart in the price of beer.

Then as to the taxes to be substituted for the one proposed to be repealed, he warned honourable gentlemen to beware how they proposed new taxes, and to remember the fate of Sir William Ingilby; who, notwithstanding his constant advocacy of the repeal of this tax, lost his seat in consequence of his imprudence in proposing to lay on substitutes for it. Sir Robert contended, that in some respects the landed interests would be *injured* by the repeal of the Malt-tax.

At present, from the mode in which the duty on malt was paid, considerable advantage resulted to the producer, and the manufacturer of malt was often enabled to go into the market and receive the price of it before he paid the duty. It would be found that something like a capital of three millions belonging to the public was left in the possession of the manufacturers of malt for the encouragement of that branch of industry. By the employment of this capital the small manufacturer was enabled to enter into competition with the rich maltster; the former often traded without capital, relying on the advantage he derived from the mode of paying the duty while the latter used his own capital. He was satisfied that it would be found that the great maltster and not the small maltster as it had been contended, would derive advantage from the repeal of the duty. The large maltster would be enabled by the judicious employment of their capital, by their greater skill, and by the advantage generally derived from carrying on the manufacture on an extensive scale, to gain the monopoly of the trade; but if they repealed the duty the small maltster would not be able to avail himself of the advantage he derived from the present mode of paying the duty, but would be deprived of the capital now at his disposal and which amounted to about three millions. He repealed if they did away with this tax, the capital of the smaller maltsters would cease.

Another consequence of the repeal of the Malt-duty, would be a great increase in the illicit distillation of spirits.

The process of making malt was dilatory, and it could not be carried on to any extent in secret. The process of distillation from malt, however, was of a very different nature, and could be carried on with rapidity and with comparative little difficulty. If the duty was repealed every man would be entitled to make malt; and it would be a monstrous interference with the liberty of the subject to prevent this being done. If, therefore the manufacture could be carried on to any extent, inevitable result would be a greater increase of illicit distillation. The amount of the duty on spirits would be diminished to a corresponding extent; and the honorable gentleman would find as he supposed, that the amount of revenue from spirits would increase. Thus the revenue would be seriously injured, and at the same time agriculture would not derive any considerable benefit from the repeal of the Malt-tax, as had been supposed.

After alluding to the derangement of business and the suspension of purchases of malt, which would necessarily result from the uncertainties which the trade would be thrown by the adoption of Lord Chandos's resolution, Sir Robert Peel proceeded to discuss the various courses which might be pursued by the House when the question of supplying the deficiency was brought under its consideration.

There was only one of four courses that could be adopted. In the first place, they might increase the duty on other articles of general consumption; or secondly, they might resort to a Property-tax; or thirdly, they might trust to the reduction of the public establishments to make up the deficiency; or fourthly, after making the deficiency, they might do nothing.

With regard to the reduction of the establishments of the country he so funded that no man of common information could imagine for a moment, that four millions and a half sterling could be saved by such a process. As to increasing the duties on spirits, that would inevitably lead to illicit distillation and smuggling from Ireland. Then as to a Property-tax the House resolved that it was inexpedient to resort to one, (when they had a surplus of 1,500,000l. to dispose of), upon a proposition being made to reduce half the Malt-tax and the House and Window-duties. But after trying additional duties on wine, spirits, and tobacco, he prophesied that of a Property-tax they would come at last.

Could the country gentlemen of England tell what they would gain by imposing a Property tax in lieu of the Malt tax. They should recollect that a Property-tax would not fall on the profits of the tradesman, or on professional incomes, but like all other taxes, it would fall on that which was tangible, the land. Then indeed they would have reason to repent having, while sitting in judgment on the subject, imposed a tax on property in lieu of the duty on Malt. Then they would repent having tried a Property-tax, whether graduated or not, in lieu of the Malt-tax. He was satisfied that the country gentlemen would bitterly repent of their conduct if they yielded to the suggestion.

The gain of the farmer by the repeal of the Malt-tax had been greatly exaggerated. A farmer of 250 acres could not, as Lord Chandos had calculated, consume so much malt in his house as to render him a gainer to the extent of 70l. or 80l. by the repeal of the tax. [Here Lord Chandos intimated that Sir Robert Peel had misunderstood him.] Then as to a Property-tax, the people of Ireland and Scotland, who now paid so small a proportion of the Malt-duty, would have to take their fair share of a Property-tax. A small loan had been suggested to make good the deficiency; but a series of large loans would be wanted; and it was not possible, as had been said by Mr. Handley, to make the revenue from the Crown lands available to pay the interest of such loans. Much had been done in the way of reducing the public debt by maintaining public credit, and he warned the House not to throw away this advantage.

He trusted the House would not again involve itself in those contradictions and those vacillations which had been the consequences of the course taken on former occasions. The history of this very Malt-tax was pregnant with lessons of warning. On three different occasions they had retraced their steps. In 1816, they took off part of the duty, in the hope that there would be some great correspondent reduction in the price. In this being disappointed, however, in 1819 they replaced the duty they had so taken off. In March 1821, the House determined, by a small majority, to repeal the Malt-duty; but in one month after, in April 1821, it rescinded its own decision, and reestablished the duty it had repealed. They did the same thing in 1833. By a precipitate vote, adopted in the enthusiasm of the moment, they passed a resolution with a view to the repeal of a portion of the duty; and on the following Monday they retraced their steps. Certainly it was better to do that rather than incur the imputation of being determined to persevere in error. But let them not place themselves again in the same dilemma of having no other safe alternative but that of another repentance and another retractation of their steps.

He believed, notwithstanding the numerous pledges which he was told had been given to repeal this tax, that upon a calm consideration of the advantages and mischiefs that would result from its abolition, a majority would be found to vote for its continuance. That, he believed, the House would see to be its duty.

But whatever the determination of the House might be, of one fact he was sure, that with his views of the consequences of the repeal

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of this tax in the present state of the public revenue, he had no alternative but to submit his views to the consideration of the House; and if the House chose to overrule them, to leave the subject to the responsibility which it would assume.

Mr. COBBETT spoke for a short time, but in so feeble a tone as to be quite inaudible.

Lord NORREYS contended that there was necessity for union among the friends of Government; and though he had voted formerly for the repeal of the tax when he was in opposition, he should vote for its continuance now.

Mr. Bennett and Lord Darlington spoke in favour of Lord Chandos's motion. The latter disclaimed all wish to embarrass Ministers; and declared that he had never given a factious vote—never given one similar to those two votes which had lately been given by the Opposition.

Mr. Charles Wood said, that his intention to vote with Ministers, was the best refutation to the charge that he was actuated by factious motives. He hoped that Members, however pledged, would not come to an inconsiderate vote.

He knew well that they had made promises and given pledges to their constituents, which it would be no easy task for them to forego, even in spite of that creditable example which Lord Norreys had set them. It would be hard indeed for them to show to the world by any failure in promise that they and their friends now occupying the Treasury bench were the sole friends of the farmer. It would be difficult for them to assign the advantages they gained at the election over those who had acted more honestly by promises held out to the agriculturists. It would be difficult for them to show the fallacy of their professions, and the pretensions they put forth, of being the exclusive friends of the farmer—of cherishing exclusive loyalty to the King, exclusive attachment to religion—all merely to turn the scale of the election, and for their own party purposes. Nevertheless, however difficult and trying all that might be, looking at the pledges they had made, looking to the danger avowed by the noble Member for Oxfordshire to the Government they professed to support, and looking to what he frankly considered was of still greater importance—the national credit of the country—he did not think they would hesitate to break their promises on the present occasion. As to those gentlemen who since voting for the repeal of the Malt-tax had accepted office, he could not entertain any doubt whatever. Indeed, they had after all but a sorry choice. He would not say that they must betray, but certainly they must either desert their constituents or their colleagues; and it was quite natural to suppose that by this time they had seen sufficient reason for thinking a change of vote necessary. If there were any for whom such a course appeared more difficult than others, perhaps he might instance the Paymaster of the Forces (Sir E. Knatchbull), the long-tried and consistent advocate of the agricultural interest in that House. He did not know that it would add to the deference which he hoped all the interests in the country would be ready to pay to the decisions of the Board of Trade, when they found that the President and Vice President were prepared on the present occasion to reverse their former votes. From any one but Mr. Baring he should not have been prepared to expect such a change; but when he looked back to the conduct which that gentleman pursued in 1833—when he found that on the motion for a repeal of the Malt-tax he put his own principles aside, and, to quote his own words, dealt with the then Ministers according to their principles, as he was pleased to attribute to them—he could not but expect that he would now do as much for his friends as he had done for those to whom he was opposed, and that he would on the present occasion, as then, put his principles aside, "content with what he had got in the scramble"—(*Loud cheers and laughter from the Opposition*)—and adopt, for the night at least, the principles of his colleagues. But, however that might be—whatever might be the motives which actuated those gentlemen to whom he had alluded—Mr. Wood was prepared to give his Majesty's Government the support of an honourable and not a factious vote (bowing to Lord Darlington)—a support such, he was happy to say, as had on a former occasion been given to the late Administration, much to his credit and honour, by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir Edward Knatchbull, briefly defended his change of vote, on the ground of the different circumstances of the case. When he voted for the repeal of the Malt-tax, there was a surplus of 1,500,000*l.* in hand; now there was only 250,000*l.* He had not voted for Sir William Ingilby's motion.

Mr. Spring Rice could not hesitate to declare his determination to vote with Ministers.

Noble lords might indulge themselves, if they thought fit, in attributing motives of faction to their past conduct; gentlemen might, if they thought fit, deal out in their absence the hard language of invective, and call them the offscourings of a party, and the sweepings of public offices, as the President of the Board of Trade had thought convenient to do.

Mr. Baring inquired whether Mr. Rice alluded to him?

Mr. Rice certainly imputed the expressions he had used to Mr. Baring, as contained in the report of a speech delivered by him on the hustings in the county of Essex.

Mr. Baring rose for the purpose of explanation, but

Mr. Rice proceeded. He should be extremely happy to hear them contradicted; for they had, he confessed, given him individually very considerable pain. Any explanation, therefore, would be received by him with the utmost frankness, nay, with the utmost gratitude.

Mr. Baring again rose, and required to be put in possession of the precise words imputed to him.

Mr. Rice was in possession of the very words, and they dwelt so accurately in his memory, that he had no difficulty in repeating them. Mr. Baring might, therefore, have the opportunity of taking them down. On the occasion alluded to, Mr. Baring was represented as having designated the late Government, of which he had the honour to form a part, as the miserable offscourings of a party, and the sweepings of offices. Now he took the liberty of stating, that from the offscourings of that party, from those sweepings of offices, he and his friends would receive on the present occasion honourable and disinterested support. Such was the reply he was prepared to give to the noble Lord who had attributed to them factious motives. He was the more anxious to refer to this subject, because no one was more interested than himself in the real composition of what he expected would be the majority on the present occasion. If it was true that the mere circumstance of being in opposition precluded him from combining in a vote; if he was to be taunted under any possible circumstance of joining a man or a party from whom he differed on any other point; how was it possible for him to come forward now in support of a Government in whom he had no confidence, and whose majority must depend on the votes thus given? But he maintained that he was at perfect liberty now to give his vote cordially, earnestly, and sincerely, without in the slightest degree compromising his principles. Those principles had been recognized on a former occasion in the course of the last Parliament, and not without some analogy to the present, when Mr. Baring, on a motion made by Lord Chandos for granting relief to the agricultural interest, combined with those from whom he differed, although it was now attributed to the Opposition as high treason against political integrity to follow that example. He was the more particular on that point, because he knew there were Members who were rather distrustful of giving votes on the present occasion, in favour of a Government they did not confide in; and if the doctrine on the other side were good for any thing, those scruples ought to be respected: but the doctrine was good for nothing, and therefore the scruples were groundless.

Mr. Rice then stated that he wished it to be especially noted, that the arguments used by Sir Robert Peel against the repeal of the Malt-tax were not temporary, applicable only to the circumstances of the day, but permanent. He alluded to the pledges of the Ministerial Members to vote for the abolition of this tax.

Those pledges certainly were awful things; but some of them, though honestly meant, might have been given in ignorance, and upon consideration a Member might see that the redemption of such a pledge could not but be a gross violation of the duty he owed to the community at large. It was at the same time perfectly true, that any man who aspired to become the depository of the high trust reposed in a Member of Parliament, ought previously to have made himself acquainted with the merits of such a question: it was no new subject—it had often been discussed before, and no man was entitled to plead ignorance of it who offered himself as a candidate at an election. When two men of character, station, and independence, offered themselves as candidates, one of them candidly declaring his intention not to support a motion for repealing the tax, it would ill become the other to have inscribed upon his banners "No malt-tax!" and plead ignorance afterwards in that House. He did not then taunt any Member with having done so but he thought that the constituents of such Representatives ought to know that there were those who took such pledges and then certainly did not appear to vote in that House as it was expected they would. It could scarcely be forgotten that the Whigs were almost universally stigmatized with reference to the Malt-tax, and those opposed to them stood forward as the farmer's friend. He hoped that the electors for Derby would remember that one of their candidates was quite as much the farmer's friend as the other. He had the other day met with a circular which had been issued not long since, calling upon the farmers of England to look to their Representatives, to recollect how Knatchbull for Kent had been voted out of office, and how he was likely to vote now that he was in—to compare the votes of Baring for Essex, in and out of office, to observe his conduct upon the Malt-tax—to watch how Lincoln for Nottinghamshire, and Ashley for Dorsetshire, would give their votes—to observe well the conduct of those official gentlemen, and see whether they proved their concurrence in the views of Lord Chandos, by voting with him on the question of the Malt-tax. He begged the House to understand, that he did not make any allusion to those points for the purpose of pinning Members to the opinions which they might have expressed on the hustings. By not adhering to sentiments unwisely or ignorantly stated, they would most truly adhere to that which would most promote the public interest, and secure the confidence of the public; but he hoped that never again would they unfold the blazing oriflamme with the words "No Malt-tax!" displayed.

Mr. BARING, denied that he was once ready to throw overboard every principle in a general scramble; and never was more surprised than at having such an imputation cast upon him. He also denied the words ascribed to him by Mr. Rice. What he really said was, that he did not think it was fair that the monopoly of public employment should be enjoyed by the Reformers as long as a sweeper remained in the public offices who had been there when the Reform Act was passed. He had never given any pledge in his life, and never saw the inscription "No Malt-tax!" on his banners. (*Laughter and cries of "Oh oh!"*) Mr. Baring then proceeded to argue against the motion; and read some returns to prove that the operation of the Corn-laws would prevent that rise in the price of barley which some persons seemed to expect, would follow the repeal of the Malt-tax.

Mr. PAULETT THOMPSON spoke briefly against the motion; and ridiculed the idea of the farmer being benefited by an increased price of barley as the landlord would at once, and very fairly, too, raise his rents, and get the lion's share.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM strongly disapproved of the personal criminations and recriminations which had marked a part of the debate. The subject was of paramount importance, and involved matters of far higher consideration than merely personal ones. After stating some arguments against the motion—most of which, however, Sir Robert Peel had anticipated—Sir James Graham insisted on the policy of retaining the Malt-tax, *because it was almost the only one remaining of those peculiar burdens which justified the landed interest in their demand for the Corn-laws.* He then alluded to the plan of meeting the deficiency in the public revenue, which would arise from repealing the Malt-tax, by large reductions in the expenditure. He did not think this could be done even by the Administration of Messrs. Grote and Warburton, and the gentlemen with whom they would of course be associated.

M[illegible] must have a seat in the new Cabinet; a[illegible] from the notice of motion he made for Friday next, the seat could be no other than that of Chancellor of the Exchequer. Then again there was Mr. Harvey; he, too, could not be spared from the new Administration. (*Laughter and cries of "Question!"*) Mr. Harvey, he was sure, could feel no displeasure himself, however others might, at the choice of him; because he remembered hearing that gentleman declare that he was so conscious of his own ability, after having taken the measure of other men, that he viewed himself as not inferior to any Member of that House, and that there was but one circumstance alone, which offered a temporary obstacle to the triumph of his great talents. The inquiry which Mr. Harvey sought at that time, he had since found, and he was now of course ready and qualified to take a prominent part in the new Administration. He would ask the People of England if the repeal of the Malt-tax could be considered as at all adequate to the advantages to be derived from the formation of such an Administration? Let the country look to the advantages that must follow from the Government of men called to his Majesty's councils pledged to a graduated Property-tax and the repeal of the Corn-laws. A breach of faith with the public creditor must then be inevitable. He looked upon a Property-tax, indeed, as the least evil of the two; but he considered it as highly probable that the adoption of such a measure would be speedily followed by a repeal of the Corn-laws.

Some gentlemen on the Opposition benches had in their election speeches spoken strongly in favour of the repeal of the Malt-tax: he alluded particularly to the speech of his friend Mr. Gordon, at Cricklade.

Mr. Gordon had said, in an address to his constituents, or was reported to have said, that such was his opposition to the continuance of the Malt-tax, that he had obtained a monosyllable nickname—(*Loud and continued laughter interrupted Sir James Graham for some moments*)—that name was "Malt." The honourable gentleman had said that he had constantly impressed on Ministers the necessity of repealing the duty on malt, and that at last he was delegated by the late Government to draw up a plan for its abolition and for supplying its place, which plan he had drawn up, and he hoped it would be satisfactory. That plan was, however, cut short by the dissolution of the Melbourne Administration. Sir James did not see why the plan should be lost. If it had been matured, he saw no reason why Mr. Gordon should not state it to the House. It might have the effect of shaking his vote; but until he heard the plan explained in all its details, he should adhere to his intention of opposing the present motion.

Mr. ROBERT GORDON, said, that although Sir James Graham commenced by denouncing "crimination and recrimination," his speech was full of personal abuse of one gentleman or another. He did not expect such an attack from Sir James Graham, with whom he had been on habits of intimacy, and who knew how ill he was.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM—"I did not know it."

Mr. GORDON continued.

He might follow the example of others and say that not having much time to spare, he was not in the habit of reading newspapers, and therefore could not hold himself responsible for what they might publish; but he would not avail himself of that plea. He had no objection to have any thing that he said to his constituents made the subject of comment. It was well known that he had been uniformly opposed to the Malt-tax. When asked by his constituents his reason for the course he had pursued with respect to that tax,—and the same question he had no doubt, would be asked by other constituencies,—he had told his constituents, that he had pressed the repeal of the tax on the Government until they were sick of his repeated applications. He had pointed out the necessity of doing something for the landed interest, and showed that the election for East Gloucestershire would be lost if nothing was done; and that election was lost because nothing was done in that respect. It had been stated in the debate that Members, not being Chancellors of the Exchequer, were not bound to bring forth specific plans for replacing any tax that might be abolished. He would not state any plans for; but he might observe, that he had endeavoured to impress upon the late Government some notions of his own on that subject, and perhaps, from the courtesy with which his suggestions had been listened to, he might have imagined that those noble lords were impressed with the same views; but if any impression had gone abroad that the Government had authorized him to declare their intention of repealing the Malt-tax, he was sorry to say it was incorrect. He again must express his regret that such attacks as those he now felt himself called on to reply to had been made, and made from such a quarter; but he hoped the House would go with him in thinking that they were such as called on him for a reply.

Mr. HUME was surprised at the manner in which Sir James Graham had concluded his speech. He had endeavoured to terrify those who knew no better by asserting that the public credit would be injured by the admission of such men as Mr. Warburton into an Administration.

The honourable Baronet had likewise alluded to him, and had spoken of a breach of faith to the public creditor. Now he would never consent to any measure which would tend to wrong the public creditor. But there was not an individual more committed to measures adverse to the public honour and faith than Sir James Graham himself. He had not forgotten the day when Sir James proposed to cut the shilling down to sixpence. But whenever the honourable Baronet rose, he never could sit down without indulging in some personal attack. On a former occasion he had called those who were opposed to him a Babel Opposition, and had characterized them in the most unworthy terms. Whether, however, Sir James Graham belonged to the old or to the new Whigs—whether he adhered to his recent determination of maintaining the standard untouched, or had gone back to his old opinion of the expediency of clipping the King's money—Mr. Hume would repeat, that there was no individual in the country more committed to measures adverse to the public honour and faith; an allegation which the honourable Baronet's acknowledged publications would abundantly support. The persons by whom Sir James Graham was surrounded—he did not know how many there might be of them—doubtless disliked to see one of their leaders so roughly handled; but he said what was true of him, and Sir James might take it as he liked.

Mr. Hume then observed, that Sir James Graham argued the question before the House as if only the farmer and landlords were interested in it, forgetting the great body of the people. As to the benefit which would accrue from the repeal of the duty on an article which the mass of the people used in large quantities there could be no doubt of it; and there would be no such great difficulty in meeting the deficiency in the revenue.

The House were, perhaps, not aware that the large establishment of Excise officers which were formerly necessary to collect the tax on beer had been kept up to the present moment, for the purpose of collecting the Malt-tax. The whole expense of the Excise exceeded 1,200,000*l.* Now he was satisfied, that if the Malt duty were repealed, 500,000*l.* of that expense might be saved. That would leave only 4,100,000*l.* to be provided for. It had been stated by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 14th of July, that although six millions of taxes had been taken off since the year 1831, the actual loss to the revenue had been only half the amount. The reason was, that the people who had been relieved from those taxes had laid out their money in other articles subject to taxation. Mr. Hume had ventured on that occasion to state, that a repeal of taxation to the amount of 7,800,000*l.* had produced an actual deficiency in the revenue of no more than 1,800,000*l.*, and therefore that the late Chancellor of the Exchequer had greatly understated the fact. Taking, therefore the sum in question at 4,600,000*l.*, he was convinced that the only actual loss which they had a right to calculate upon, would be two millions and a quarter. This left only 2,100,000*l.* to be provided for; no difficult matter when they took into account the increase of revenue that would accrue from other quarters in consequence of the reduction on this article.

Mr. Hume then went into some figure statements, which are not very intelligibly reported, to prove that, in the various Military departments, in the Colonial and Diplomatic services, and in the cost of collecting the revenue, the requisite saving might be made. He also expressed himself in favour of a tax on the bequests of landed as well as personal property.

Mr. GROTE said, in reference to Sir James Graham's remark about his taking office, that it was contrary to his wishes, intentions, habits, and interests, to undertake any public employment of the kind alluded to.

Mr. PEASE, Mr. HALL DARE, and Colonel SIBTHORPE, spoke against the motion; Mr. HODGES and Mr. CURTEIS supported it.

Sir ROGER GRESLEY, amidst shouts of laughter, declared his intention of voting against the motion; although he knew he should offend many of his constituents by so doing.

He felt it incumbent upon him to give his vote against the motion of Lord Chandos because he held it to be the bounden duty of every true patriot, under the circumstances in which the country was at present placed, to consider, not the mere question of the repeal of the Malt-tax, but the inevitable result which must follow the success of that motion—namely, the dissolution of the present Government. It was on these grounds that he held it to be his present duty to alter the vote which he had intended to give, and to vote against the motion of his noble friend. He contended that the suddenness and variety of the changes which had taken place in the political circumstances of the country—circumstances which baffled the keenest foresight justified a man in voting to-day in a sense contrary to that in which he would vote to-morrow.

The Marquis of CHANDOS briefly replied.

He expressed his surprise at the change of opinion which he had that night witnessed in the House. He had a deep feeling of alarm lest all confidence in public men should be lost by it. If gentlemen could make promises and professions on the hustings to their constituents, and [illegible] when they appeared in Parliament, could change sentiments and votes, the constituency could no longer place that confidence in them which ought to be placed in them, and on which he believed the security of the country depended.

The House then divided:—for the motion, 192; against it, 350; majority, 158.

THE SPECTATOR.—MARCH 21.

Mr. Ravenson, a gentleman residing at Greenford in Middlesex, accidentally killed himself when out shooting yesterday week. The gun was found lying across the breast of the deceased, the barrel pointed towards the jaw. A coroner's Jury agreed in a verdict of "Accidental Death."

Captain Tuffnell, a gentleman lately residing at St. John's Wood, Regent's Park, leaped out of his bedroom into the back area of his house on Saturday morning, and was so much injured that his recovery is improbable. He had been for some time under the care of an attendant, in consequence of mental derangement.

Isaac Clason, a native of New York, and his wife, an Englishwoman, committed suicide at their lodgings in Mitre Street, New Cut, Lambeth, on the night of Friday last, by suffocating themselves with charcoal. All the crevices in the room where they slept were stopped up with paper, so as to prevent the air coming in. There was a large pan of charcoal found by their bedside, and a phial of laudanum and a razor on a table in the room. An inquest was held on the bodies on Monday; and from the evidence given by an acquaintance of the deceased Clason, it appeared that he had been very extravagant, having in two years spent 18,000*l.* in travelling on the Continent and other expenses. He had lately been extremely poor and dejected. His connexion in America had also failed in business. The Jury found a verdict of "Insanity."

Sir Edward Sugden arrived at his residence in Guildford Street yesterday, from Dublin, accompanied by his daughter. Sir Edward, it appears from a paragraph in a previous column, has resigned his post as Chancellor of Ireland in consequence of the refusal of Lady Haddington, the Vice-Queen, to receive Lady Sugden at her parties at the Castle. It is said that there are four other ladies of rank who have also been refused admission, in pursuance of a rule laid down by Lady Haddington, that no person shall visit at Dublin Castle who is inadmissible at St. James's Palace.

BOMBAY.—*Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS, at the Gazette Press, No. 1 Nesbit Lane, Fort, by* NOWROJEE HORMUSJEE, *where all communications addressed to the* EDITOR, *are received.*